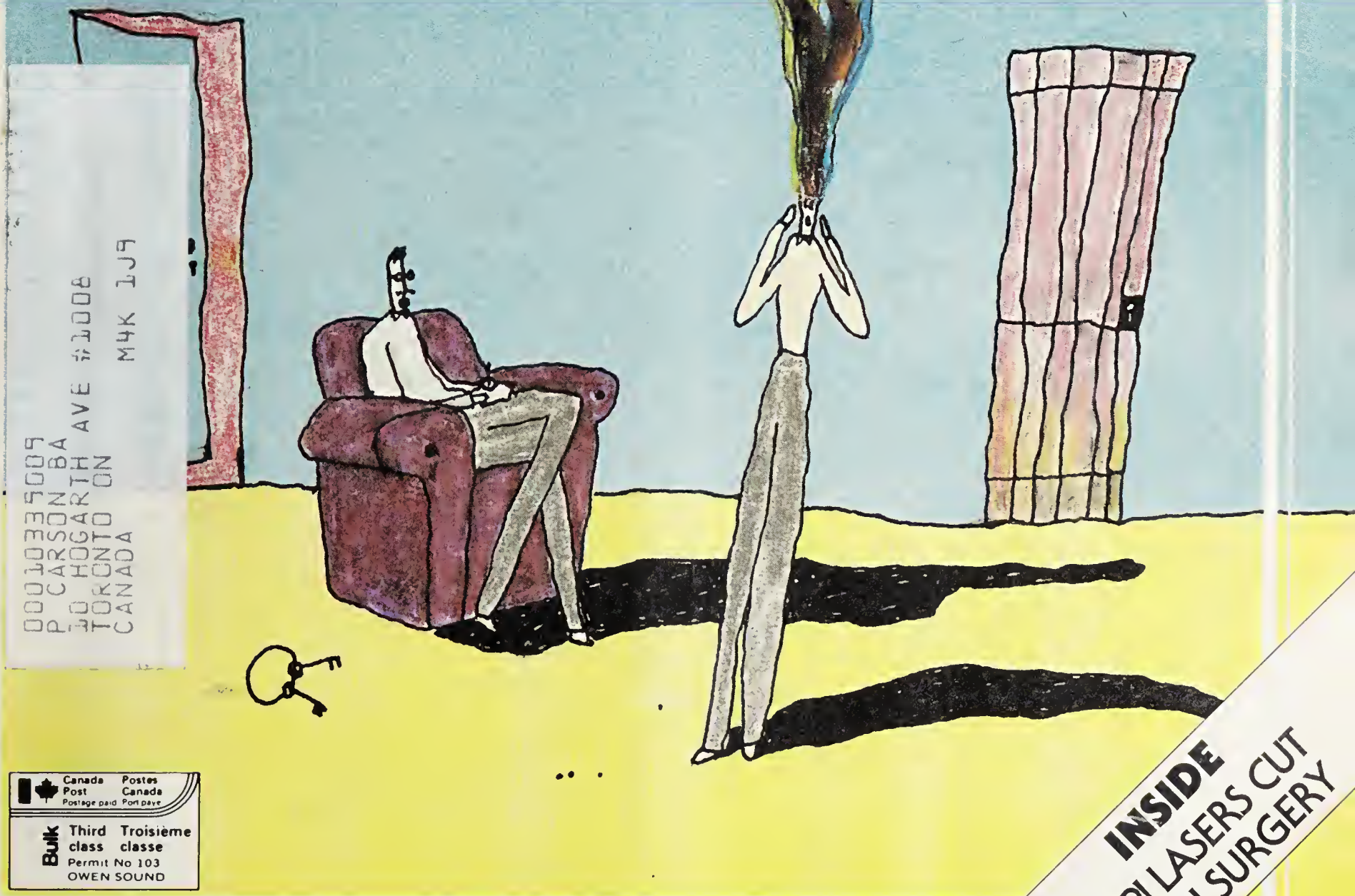


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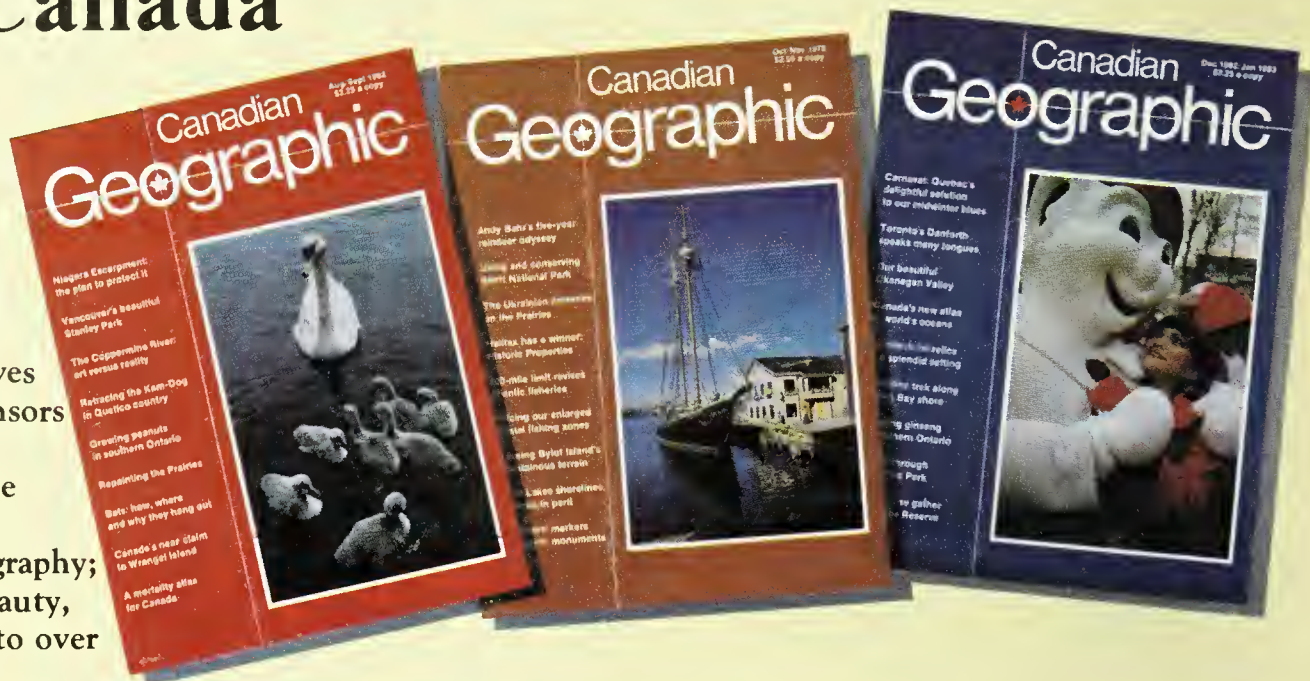
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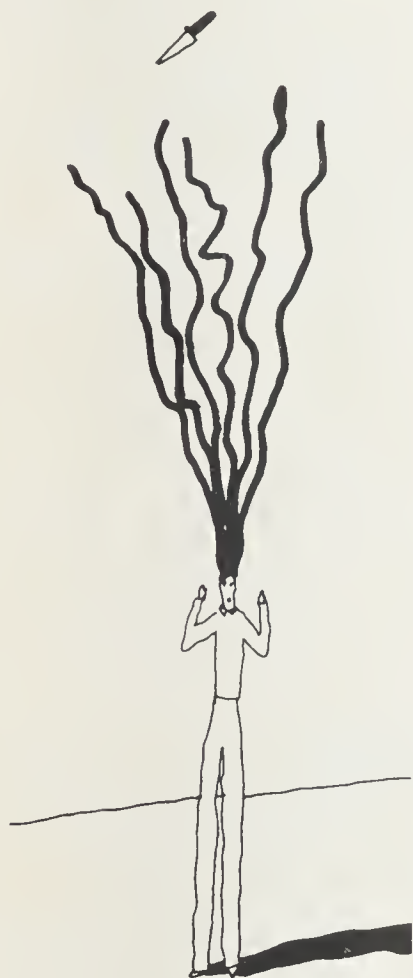
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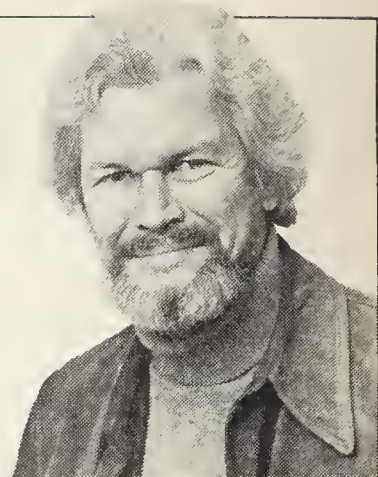
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ISSN 0042-0212

SPRING FEVER



I KNEW IT HAD TO BE SPRING BECAUSE IT WAS SNOWING; it's been that kind of winter. Then the snow fence went up around King's College Circle to protect the grass for spring convocations but also, as it happens, to serve as a symbolic reminder to students that before the convocations come exams.

But it really began, for me, with an item on the front page of *the newspaper* (April 6) entitled "Strangway takes charge". Now it is a cardinal rule of journalism that one should never check out a really good story. Sure as heck it won't be true and therefore you should print it as quickly as you can. Then you can follow up in your next issue with an explanation and that way you really get two stories for the effort of one.

Thus we did not contact Vice-President and Provost David Strangway when *the newspaper*, which is *The Varsity's* feisty competitor, announced that he has great plans for his brief tenure as interim acting president of the University this summer. Time will tell.

"Strangway," *the newspaper* reported on the front page, "was approved interim acting president from July 1st to August 31st by Governing Council on March 25. Donald Forster, currently president of the University of Guelph [see inset, which will be explained later] was chosen the next president of U of T earlier this year but could not take up office until September 1." James Ham steps down at the end of June. The article continues:

"When asked by *the newspaper* what changes he plans for his administration (albeit brief), Strangway replied: 'I intend to turn this university around.'

"Strangway would not elaborate on specific policies but [it was noted] the summer president has a lot of power under the Summer Executive Authority.

"Summer Executive Authority is a policy which allows the university president to make decisions in the absence of Governing Council.

"Asked what changes he intends to make to the Rose-dale mansion provided to all U of T presidents, Strangway replied: 'I intend to completely redecorate.'"

This last comment renders the entire report suspect because it is inconceivable that the vice-president and provost of the University of Toronto would so blatantly split an infinitive. On the other hand he might have been

misquoted. It was also noted on the front page of the April 6 edition of *the newspaper* that it was the "FINAL FINAL FINAL" edition of the academic year. Thus repercussions, if any, will reveal themselves sometime in September when *the newspaper* revives itself.

*

It reminded me of an editorial board meeting which took place some years ago at the *Toronto Telegram*. A wirephoto had arrived showing a litter of creatures purported to have resulted from the mating of a cat and a dog. I was into tropical fish at the time and remonstrated. "Dogs can't breed with cats," I said. "Their chromosomes don't match."

"Never mind," the kindly editor told me. "We can run a correction tomorrow." Which, of course, we did, expressing outrage and indignation at being hoaxed. I know. I was assigned to write it.

*

Which brings us to our miniature centrepiece of the President Elect, selling ties in front of Simcoe Hall to raise funds (whether for the University, the presidential contingency fund, or to pay for redecorating the Rosedale mansion is unclear). Cartoon reprinted from *The Varsity*, deftly drawn by Christopher Sowton, regular cartoonist for that publication. Clearly he sees the President Elect as a man with his priorities sorted out. Sowton, meanwhile, has graduated: a man of letters as well as a sharp pen. We wish him well.

*

The snow has melted, the snow fence is still in place, the campus quiet except for the odd demonstration protesting budget cuts and staff dismissals. One is left to wonder what the vice-president and provost means by the words "turn around". If he could turn this building — a house on Willcocks Street — about 90 degrees counterclockwise I'd be grateful. Then I'd have a view of the street rather than the bleak brickwork of the Faculty Club.

John Aitken, Editor.



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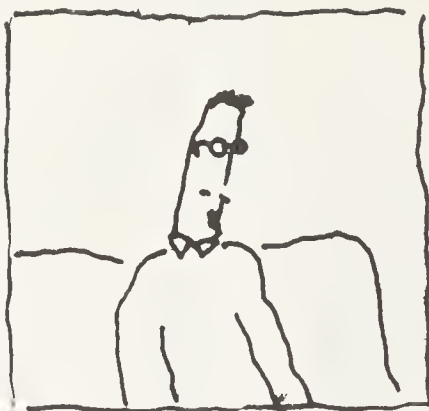
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PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

PSYCHIATRISTS ARE GRAPPLING WITH A CRISIS OF CREDIBILITY



The stakes are high.

Three victims of the attempted assassination of U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently have launched a \$14 million lawsuit against the psychiatrist who treated the attacker, alleging that he missed signals that identified a dangerous obsession.

The three, press secretary James Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and patrolman Thomas Delahanty, allege that Dr. John Hopper, who treated John Hinckley for five months before the attack on Reagan in March 1981, did not follow up his patient's obsession with a movie about a taxi driver who stalks a political candidate. Had Hinckley been confined to a mental hospital at the time he was being treated, he would not have had the opportunity to re-enact the movie.

It's clear that psychiatrists have a lot to lose by acceding to the public expectation that they can foresee and forestall danger. What have they to gain? It's a powerful position that society has placed them in as arbiters of everyone else's behaviour.

MR. JUSTICE HORACE KREVER OF THE SUPREME Court of Ontario once observed in a speech, after listening to psychiatrists' complaints that their power and authority were being eroded, that there were only two ways he could be forced to stop operating as a judge: formally and permanently by a joint decision of the House of Commons and the Senate or practically and temporarily by a psychiatrist who decided to detain him under the Ontario Mental Health Act. The act requires frequent periodic reviews of the decision, but for the time being he would be out of the way.

Not that Ontario psychiatrists are prone to this sort of drastic action. But the fact is that they do have the

capacity, unlike the rest of us, to restrain legally anyone they feel may act dangerously. "No matter who you are or what station in life you occupy, somebody can come along and say you're mentally ill and should stop functioning," says Judge Krever, who gave the example of his own secure position to draw attention to the formidable power vested in psychiatrists by the state.

When a psychiatrist says a patient who has come to him with a problem needs to be kept away from society until the problem is dealt with, the state believes him. If he persuades a judge that an accused person is likely to commit another violent act, a sentence is given for the protection of society.

The section on dangerousness in the Criminal Code of Canada, under which someone convicted more than once of causing serious personal injury may be deemed likely to repeat the behaviour and consequently imprisoned for an indeterminate period, specifies that evidence must be given by at least two psychiatrists, one for the prosecution and one for the defence. For expert opinion on whether someone is fit to stand trial or was insane at the time of an act of violence, a judge goes to the psychiatrists. When a parole board is considering release of a prisoner with a violent background, again psychiatrists are asked to give an opinion.

For the past two years, the repositories of this power have been engaged in a long-running debate on the U of T campus with criminologists and lawyers who wonder whether the state has not made a mistake. They have held two years of special lectures by experts in law, psychiatry and criminology brought in from other North American universities. Two books, *Mental Disorder and Criminal Responsibility* by Dr. S.J. Hucker, Dr. M.H. Ben-Aron and C.D. Webster (published by Butterworths



J A C I S O N

in 1981) and a collection of lectures on predicting dangerousness (now in the hands of a publisher) have come out of the series, and a symposium, *Clinical Criminology: Current Concepts*, was held in April at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry.

Until about 10 years ago, psychiatrists were accepted as the closest thing the courts had to oracles. But in 1974 the American Psychiatric Association gave their detractors reason to argue even harder that they should not be relied on to predict dangerousness. In the successful claim of *Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California*, the family of a young woman murdered by a student who had told a university psychotherapist of his intention to kill her sued on the ground that the supervising psychiatrist should have warned her. The psychiatric association maintained in a brief to the court that therapists are unable to make reliable predictions about violent acts; in fact, said the brief, their forecasts tend to overpredict violence and are more often wrong than right. The association's point was that psychiatrists should not be liable for not following through on predictions of dangerousness since they had such a poor record of accuracy.

Right, then, say the sceptics: let's accept what organized psychiatry is saying and do away with legal structures founded on the opposite premise. Psychiatrists should be held to do what they claim they can do, says Professor Bernard Dickens, a criminal law teacher at U of T who specializes in medical law as well.

"Their chickens came home to roost when the court held them to their claims in the *Tarasoff* case," he says. "The law won't hold you to standards you can't keep, but in this case they were held to the standards of care that they professed to maintain."

Dickens wants the mental health detention and



dangerous offenders provision reconsidered. He sees no reason why psychiatrists should be much better than intelligent and informed laymen when it comes to guessing what form future behaviour will take. What perpetuates the *status quo* is the attitude that if psychiatrists won't predict dangerousness, who will?

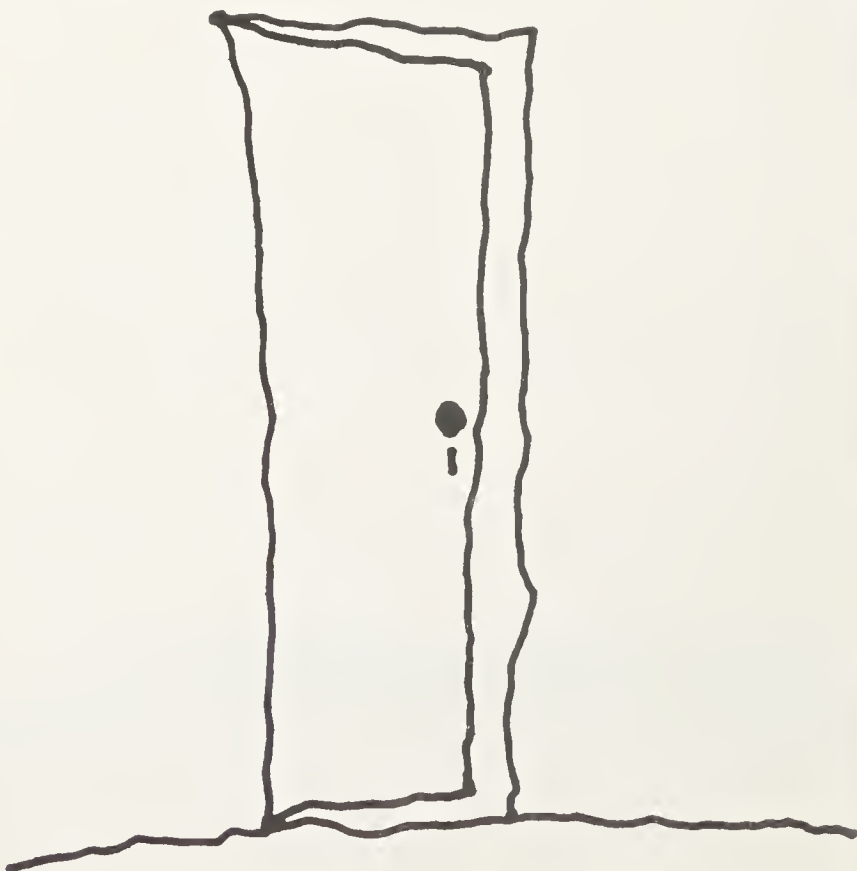
Psychiatrists tend to regard this as a rhetorical question. Says Dickens: "They feel they have to do it because no one else will. But there's another answer: anyone who can interpret information on a person's past history." The best predictor of violence, in other words, is a record of violent behaviour, and it does not take psychiatric training to recognize that.

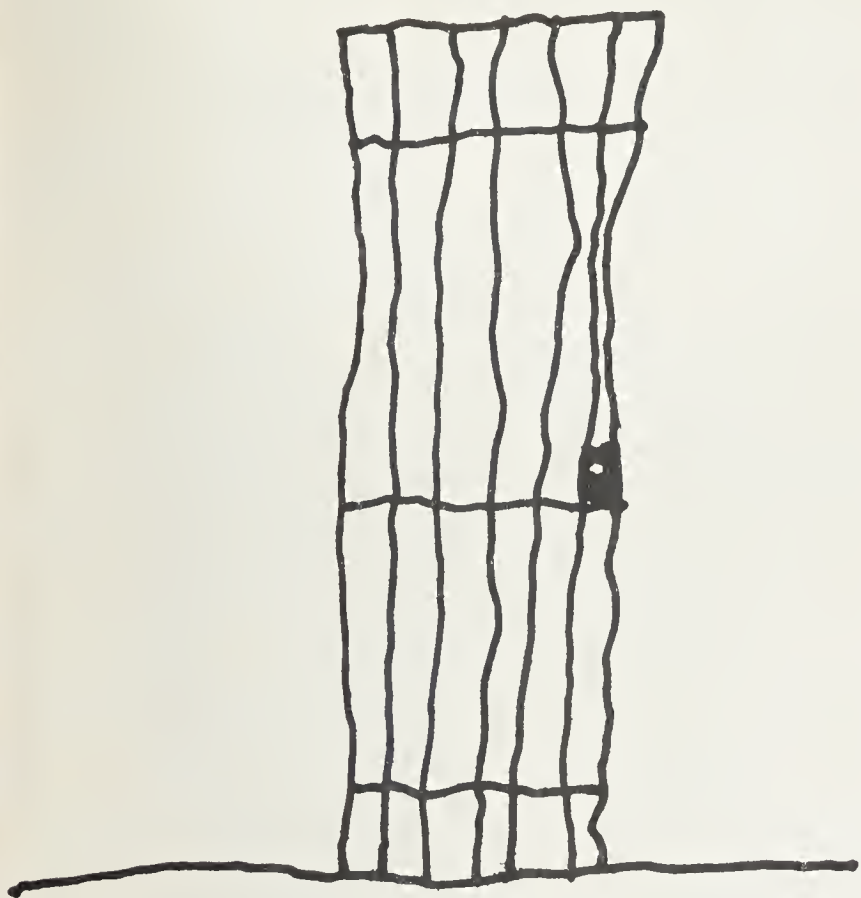
Not so, say psychiatrists. "We haven't got a crystal ball, but psychologists and psychiatrists know that certain people are at greater risk than other people for doing something again," says Stephen Hucker, who is head of forensic psychiatry at the Clarke. "If a lust murderer or someone who hears voices telling him to kill people isn't stopped, our accumulated knowledge tells us there's a tendency for him to go on."

Despite the accumulated knowledge, psychiatrists are not widely respected as predictors. The criticisms most often levelled at them, says Hucker, are that they don't know what they're talking about and they don't agree on anything. Or, as Dickens puts it, "Psychiatry generally is facing a crisis of credibility. Their certainty clearly has been shaken." Hucker maintains these claims are not valid.

Dickens believes psychiatrists shouldn't be allowed to decide that people who have committed no crime but may be dangerous should be locked up against their will. If a person suspected of dangerousness had to be committed by a judicial hearing rather than by a psychiatrist's signature on a document, mistakes would still be made, he says, but they would be made by due process of law. The court should make the decision on the basis of psychiatric and other evidence and the person's conduct and record. "I've no more objection to harmless people being detained for dangerousness than to innocent people being convicted of crimes. It's a risk that we all run. Protections against improper detention for crime exist, though they are not total. They are there because we aren't perfect: we know there are inbuilt errors of the system."

Hucker and his colleague Mark Ben-Aron say they judge dangerousness only because lay people rely on them to do it. "These decisions have been thrust on mental health professionals," says Hucker. "It used to be a purely legal decision." They would be happy to stay out





of the courts and stick to treatment and rehabilitation. Not that they think they can't do it, but why does dangerousness have to be predicted when someone is up for child-molesting or rape for the fifth time? "You don't need the definition of dangerousness — just stronger punishment," says Hucker. "What is needed is a change in judicial attitude."

A change in public attitude would be nice too. "My own feeling is that when we talk about predicting dangerousness it misleads people as to what we actually do," says Hucker. "We're presented with people who have done something in the past and may be at risk for doing it again. We may say they should be watched. These decisions are for society's good."

He thinks it is time for a reassessment of psychiatry's function as a protector of society. "Instead of being defensive we should get on with refining our skills. When we don't know, we should say so. Anybody who goes to a doctor knows doctors are often wrong. We're not perfect, but we're getting better."

One way of getting better, as Ben-Aron points out, is to increase psychiatrists' experience of dangerous criminals. "Men like Sam Berkowitz and Clifford Olsen are of interest to me because I want to know what made them behave dangerously," he says. "I'd like to learn something about the indicators of dangerousness. Perhaps there would be a physical indicator. Perhaps we could construct a profile of the mental state of such people using family histories, psychological testing, police and school records, and so on. With large samplings we can build up our knowledge in a systematic way. What we need is an accumulation of data sufficient to define dangerousness more precisely."

In an increasingly litigious society, says Ben-Aron,

psychiatrists are damned if they do and damned if they don't. "Right now it's very difficult — science is trying to help philosophy."

There is at U of T a carefully dispassionate psychologist who has deliberately balanced himself in the middle of this debate. Christopher Webster, who lectures in both criminology and psychiatry and works at the Metropolitan Toronto Forensic Service, an affiliate of the Clarke, where prisoners are assessed for the courts, tried to settle the question by means of a scientific study of the accuracy of psychiatrists' predictions of dangerousness. The results, described in *Clinical Assessment Before Trial: Legal Issues and Mental Disorders* (written with two other researchers, Robert J. Menzies and Margaret A. Jackson, and published by Butterworths in 1982) show a correlation between prediction and outcome that is only slightly higher than chance. Some 56 per cent of the subjects predicted to be dangerous proved two years later to have been so, and 64 per cent of those judged harmless stayed out of trouble. It was hardly an astounding batting average, but better than flipping a coin. "The correlation between prediction and outcome is low, but it's there," says Webster.

He points out that certainty is unattainable: the best that can be hoped for is probability. Nonetheless, he is convinced that if psychiatrists were given a thorough grounding in statistical procedures and base rate data (the frequency in the population with which certain violent events occur) they could improve the correlation. "Is it any wonder that people like me find out they're not all that good when they were never trained to do the job in the first place?" he asks.

One of the most exciting suggestions to come out of the lecture series, says Webster, was one by Dr. Park Dietz, a psychiatrist who teaches at the University of Virginia law school, that people be equipped specifically for the job of prediction of dangerousness with training in criminology and also in clinical practice.

So far, nothing has been done about the suggestion. "The issue is complicated and doesn't admit of a simple solution," says Webster.

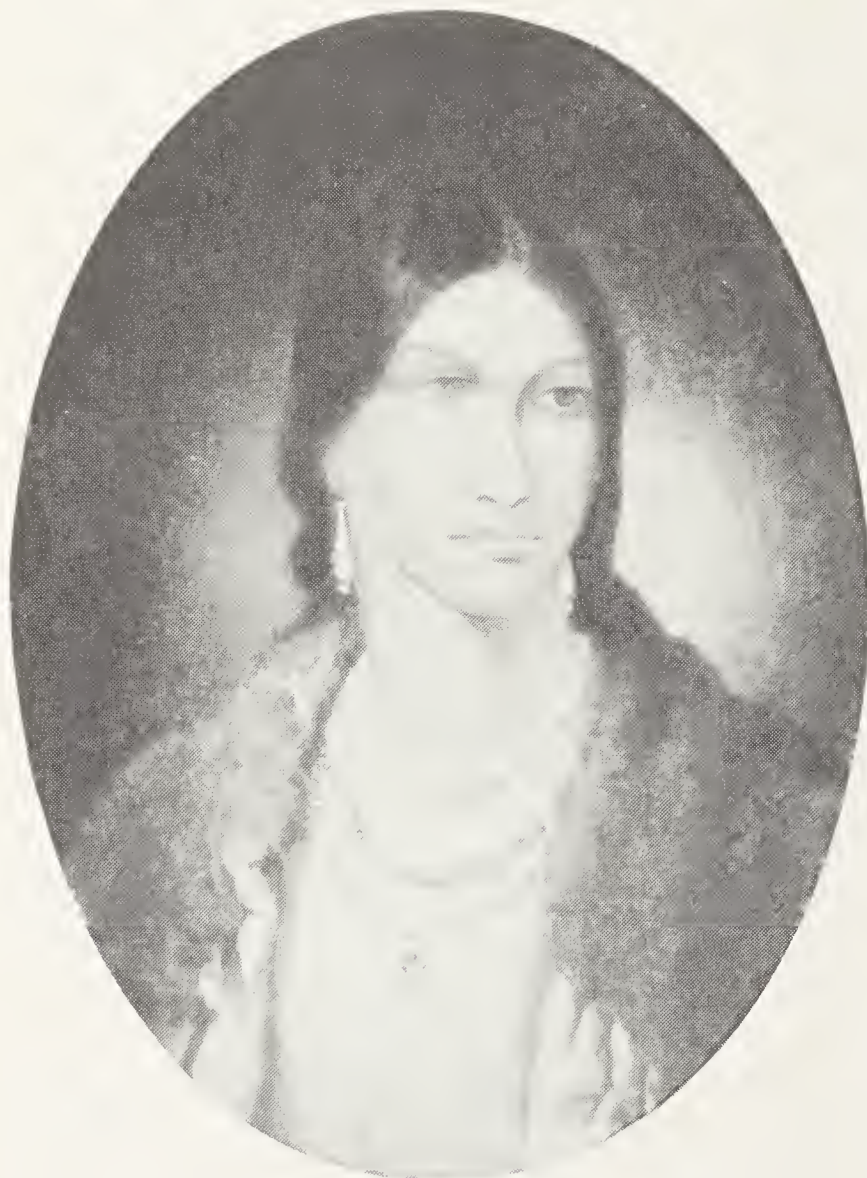
Clearly psychiatrists are unwilling and unable to meet the expectations of the public that all potentially dangerous offenders be identified and restrained. It is equally clear that the law considers psychiatrists those best equipped to predict dangerous behaviour. Neither lawyers nor psychiatrists unanimously agree with the law and change will be slow. For both professions, analysis is lengthy. ■



THE ART OF GIVING

BY PAMELA CORNELL

"I WANT STUDENTS TO LEARN FROM GOOD THINGS" — FAY LOEB



Above: Portrait of an Indian Woman, Paul Kane, mid-19th century, oil on canvas.

Opposite: Fay Loeb, President James Ham and Jules Loeb who is holding an early 19th century gilded wood statue of St. John the Evangelist, presumably from Quebec. Works surrounding them include a shipwreck scene by Cornelius Krieghoff, mid-19th century, Landscape with Large Tree by Marc-Aurèle Fortin who died in 1970, behind the President is an abstract painting by Jean-Paul Riopelle c. 1950 and to Mrs. Loeb's right, After the Bath by Paul Peel, late 19th century.

FAY LOEB SAYS SHE'S ALWAYS SURPRISED WHEN people who walk into her home for the first time gape in astonishment at the walls. So accustomed is she to living with her 300-piece collection of Canadian art — spanning two centuries and including works only by "the big names" — that she forgets how overwhelming it can seem to the uninitiated.

Being surrounded by art on a daily basis is an experience she thinks more people should have. That's one of the reasons she and her husband, Jules, intend to donate two-thirds of their collection, along with their finely furnished mansion, to the University of Toronto. The Loeb's have also endowed a chair in Canadian art history, the only one of its kind in the country.

"I want students to learn from good things," says Mrs. Loeb. "Most people have to look at art in an institution. They don't associate it with day-to-day living. I want people to feel what it's like to live in this kind of environment, so they can understand the ambience art creates. It's uplifting."

Fay Loeb's own involvement with art began with lessons in drawing and painting but, after a time, she grew impatient with her inability to produce the effects she was after. She switched to studying art history then, in 1948, bought her first work.

"I was walking past the Laing Galleries one day when I was attracted by a painting in the window. At that time, an A.Y. Jackson sketch could be had for \$25 so I figured this medium sized painting couldn't cost more than \$200. Well, it turned out to be a Tom Thomson and the price tag was \$10,000 but I loved it so much that, after a lot of agonizing, I bought it. That was how I started collecting."

Over the years, the collection has grown to include a 1760 painting of Montreal (then little more than a mountain, a church and a handful of miscellaneous buildings), a Joseph Fafard sculpture of author Margaret Laurence, and a Lawren Harris painting that had hung for 20 years in the artist's own living room. There are works by Emily Carr, Paul Kane, Cornelius Krieghoff, David Milne, Jean-Paul Riopelle, Harold Town, Homer Watson and many others. The Loeb's have permitted them to be shown across Canada and internationally in Europe, South America and Great Britain.

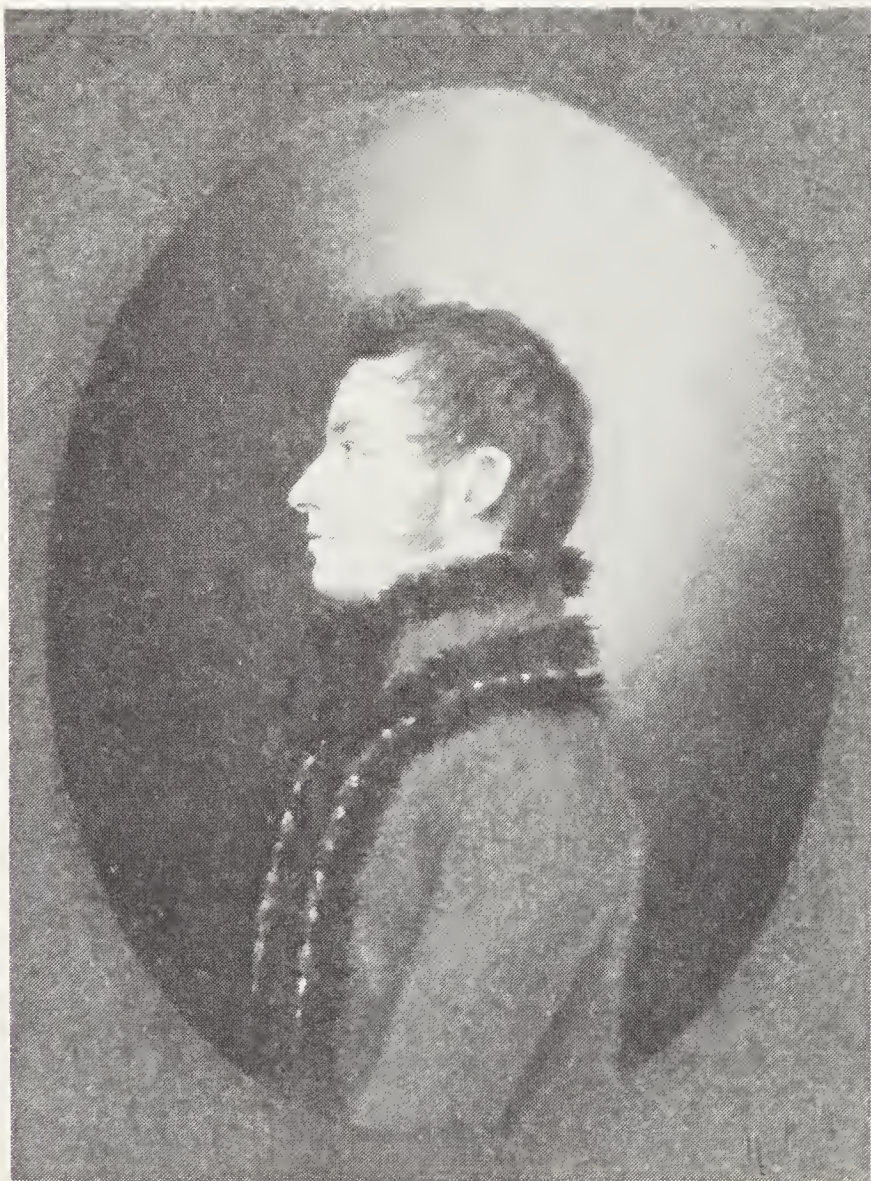
Once the collection had taken shape, Mrs. Loeb carefully selected furniture to enhance what was on the walls. For example, she has an inlaid wood table made by Cornelius Krieghoff's brother. But she's quick to point out that collectors do not live by good taste alone.



ROBERT LANSDALE

Opposite: Lake in Algoma, Lawren Harris, c. 1925, oil on canvas.

Below: Portrait of Oliver Berthelet, William Berczy, c. early 19th century, pastel on toned paper.



"Jules deserves credit for his generosity," she says. "When I couldn't choose between two paintings by Alfred Pellán, he let me buy both so I could live with them for a few years before making up my mind."

Having financial backing doesn't mean she can indulge in profligate spending. She admits to having been stung in the early days. Not any more, though; she's formidably shrewd about quality and prices now. She even runs her own company, drawing on her expertise to buy art as an investment on behalf of clients.

"Curatorial people go to the market place like innocent lambs and the dealers are waiting for them. When they make mistakes and get burned, they're afraid to go back. People need to be trained to realize that the art market is not something to fear."

"Taking an ivory tower attitude toward art is foolish. You can't separate quality from value. I think the art world exists because of the commercial galleries."

Naturally, financial considerations figure in the Loeb's gift to the University. Transfer of ownership will be extended over 10 years to reap maximum benefit from tax provisions designed to encourage such donations. However, the Loeb's could have made more money by selling the paintings than they will by reducing their tax.

The difference is that selling would have meant being separated from the collection they've built up over the past 35 years. Under the agreement with U of T, they propose to live on the premises — moving to an apartment on the third floor while the University takes over the other three levels for a teaching facility and limited viewing gallery. (A public gallery would violate neigh-



Opposite: The Last Rays: End of the Day, Marc-Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Coté, 1904, oil on canvas.

Below: Moonlight and Afterglow: Cape Breton, F.H. Varley, mid-20th century, oil on canvas and Harlequin Figure, Maxwell Bates, 1964, oil on canvas.

neighbourhood zoning regulations.) Interior renovations are included and should be completed by 1984.

Other institutions would have welcomed the Loeb collection eagerly. The University got the nod after proposing the establishment of the Fay Loeb Chair in Canadian Art History.

"In view of the chair," says Mrs. Loeb, "I wanted the University to have it all as a resource, so students could be offered something unique. We included the house because I liked the idea of everything being in the same place at the same time. Anyway, what's art for, if not to share." ■



MAGNETISM, MERIDIANS & A NEW SUNDIAL



ONE OF THE NEWEST MONUMENTS ON the campus is a 50-foot arrow of brick, stone and bronze pointing due north towards an elaborate sundial. Its origins lie in two stories, tied together by the earliest contribution to international science made on the university grounds.

The first story begins in 1840, a time of great interest in the earth's magnetic field. That year, the Imperial government established three new magnetic observatories — one in Canada, where the field was strongest, one on the island of St. Helena, where it was weakest, and one at Capetown, where certain special conditions had been detected. The Canadian observatory was a log building just south of where Convocation Hall now stands.

At the heart of the operation were the sensitive instruments that measured changes in the dip and direction of the field. Just to the south, in a separate round room, stood a transit telescope. It was used to determine exactly when the sun and certain stars crossed, or transited, the meridian, the north-south line; this gave absolute reference times for magnetic observations.

There was no automatic monitoring then. Scientists took measurements personally, round the clock, winter and summer, sometimes at five-minute intervals. What they found at Toronto led to new understanding of the influence on earth of spots on the sun.

Of more immediate practical benefit to the growing city of Toronto was the accurate time the observatory provided. To the city, and then to the country — for this was the start of the National Time Service ("At the beginning of the long dash ...").

In 1853 Canada assumed responsibility for the observatory and replaced the log structure with one of stone. Soon afterwards the University of Toronto began rising. The iron beams in the old SPS building threw the magnetic observations off a bit — but not as much as the electric streetcars which eventually trundled along College Street. They were so intrusive that in 1897 magnetic observations had to be given up.

The University kept growing. Convocation Hall went up in 1906, a gift of the alumni. Two years later, to make way for



Observatory in 1907 seen from the roof of S.P.S. The first observatory is on the right in the sketch.



a new physics building (now the Sandford Fleming Building), the stone observatory was dismantled, and re-erected (with some modifications) just east of University College. (There it has housed first the engineering program in surveying and, for the past three decades, the Students' Administrative Council.)

The move left two stone columns on the original site. One had supported the tran-

sit telescope, the other a telescope acquired in 1881. In 1910, the Board of Governors placed commemorative tablets on one of the columns and on the base of the other. Which brings us to the second story ...

It begins on the night of February 11, 1977, when fire virtually gutted the Sandford Fleming Building. Planning began at once for reconstruction, and in due course

U OF T ARCHIVES

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

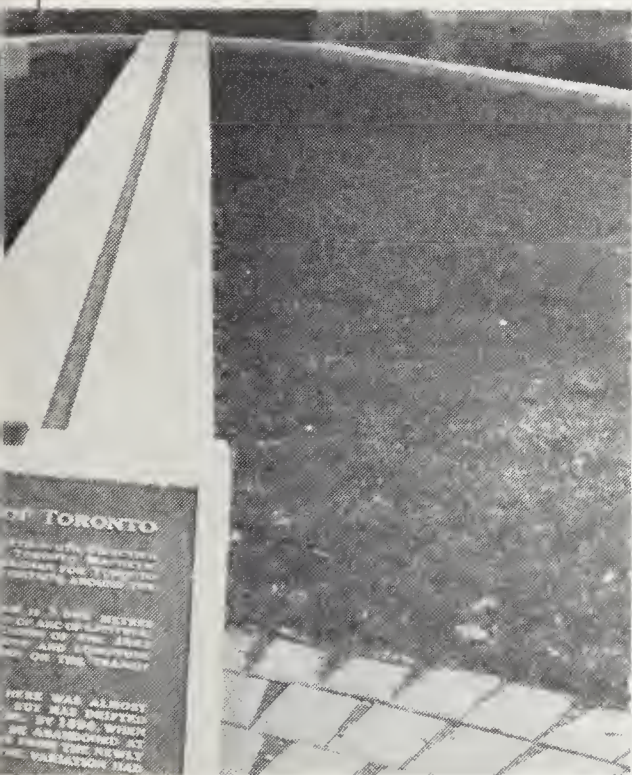


ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

Breaking ground for the new physics building involved partial demolition of the observatory. On the right, the observatory as it was rebuilt near U.C.



U OF T ARCHIVES



ROBERT LANSDALE

Ian Dalton with the arrow: the line, in the true north-south direction through the site of the Toronto Magnetic Observatory, marks the meridian of Toronto that was recognized by scientists around the world until 1908. Magnetic north here was almost coincident with true north in 1840 but has drifted slowly westward since then. By 1898 the variation had reached five degrees.

monuments to achieve symmetry with the twin entrances. But aesthetics, argued Dalton, would violate historical integrity. Exactly where, then, he was asked, *should* the memorials be?

Engineering's curator, L.E. Jones, an irrepressible professor of mechanical engineering, joined him. So did two professors from outside engineering — G.D. Garland, a geophysicist with an interest in old instruments, and Bruce Sinclair, a historian of science. They sifted records for clues in old references, maps and illustrations.

From photographs in particular they were able to get a pretty clear idea where

the stone observatory had stood in relation to Convocation Hall and other buildings. Clear enough to be certain that one of the memorials was already far from its original position, but not precise enough to pinpoint what that should be.

This took archaeology, and help from a fifth department. Professor Bruce Drewitt of anthropology organized a team of student volunteers. With Jones and Dalton laying out the survey lines as well as digging, they excavated 12 pits over the next several months, uncovering lines of foundation stones and patches of discoloured soil that had been wooden footings. There was no longer any question of where exactly the observatory had once stood.

And so the monument columns could be sited accurately. To them was added the arrow — a meridian marker that recalls the magnetic observations of the mid-19th century. The sundial, designed by Dalton, commemorates the birth of the National Time Service, and also of the system of standard time zones proposed by Sanford Fleming in 1879.

The entire complex, just completed, is also a tribute to something much more recent: the determination with which modern scholars, from a handful of different disciplines, can tackle a question close to home. ■

the architects presented their proposals to the faculty.

Ian Dalton is an associate professor of electrical engineering and a quiet, dogged traditionalist. He attended that meeting to examine plans for teaching space; but he stayed on to see what was in mind for landscaping around the building, and he was softly spokenly outraged. The architects suggested moving one or both of the

HEALING WITH LIGHT

BY NAOMI MALLOVY

DR. MARCON'S LASER ELIMINATES A LOT OF SURGERY

IN A SMALL, NARROW ROOM ON AN UPPER FLOOR OF the Wellesley Hospital, a room which was, in fact, formerly used for storage, a significant advance in modern medicine is taking place. Here an innovative doctor is directing a laser beam to perform feats which used to be accomplished by extensive surgery, if at all. While others have made astounding strides in the use of lasers in space science, engineering, communications and defence, and for medical operations on the surface of the body, this unassuming man is one of the first to adapt laser to search, destroy and heal deep inside the human body.

A big, full-bearded man of 45, with dark hair and intense, somewhat bulging dark eyes, Dr. Norman Emilio Marcon is a staff gastroenterologist at the Wellesley Hospital, one of the University's teaching hospitals, and an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine. At the Wellesley he presides over his life saving, \$100,000 laser unit, whose capabilities he is continually exploring. He uses it mainly for the control of gastro-intestinal haemorrhaging and estimates that it may reduce the need for surgery in these critical cases by 75 per cent. He also uses it to literally evaporate small tumours and blockages from the oesophagus, stomach, bowel and colon which results in inestimable savings in life and suffering and bypasses sometimes extensive surgery such as colostomy.

In short, Dr. Marcon is saving patients who might otherwise have died from bleeding ulcers, cirrhosis of the liver, chronic haemorrhage and other causes, or who might have faced major surgery. He is also eliminating early cancers without the drastic or inconvenient consequences of surgical measures.

Mrs. Lillian Heaman, now 50, of Barrie might have bled to death had it not been for the laser treatment given her by Dr. Marcon. She had bleeding ulcers and because of a particular blood condition could not have surgery. A patient at St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton for five and a half weeks, she had already received 70 to 80 units of blood when she was taken to the Wellesley for the last resort laser treatment.

"He saved my life," says Mrs. Heaman. "He's the tops."

The remarkable beam which enables these advances in medicine and science is laser, an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

It's a high intensity light of incredible purity, power and precision. It's produced when the power supply, such as electricity, pumps energy into the lasing medium, thereby exciting the atoms to high-energy states. As each atom spontaneously falls to its initial energy state, it emits a photon, or bundle of light energy. This photon strikes another atom, causing it to emit a photon of identical wavelength. As more and more photons are produced and reflected back and forth along the optical cavity — a tube — the light energy is amplified. The laser beam is emitted through a partially aluminized mirror which both reflects, to control direction and strength, and transmits light.

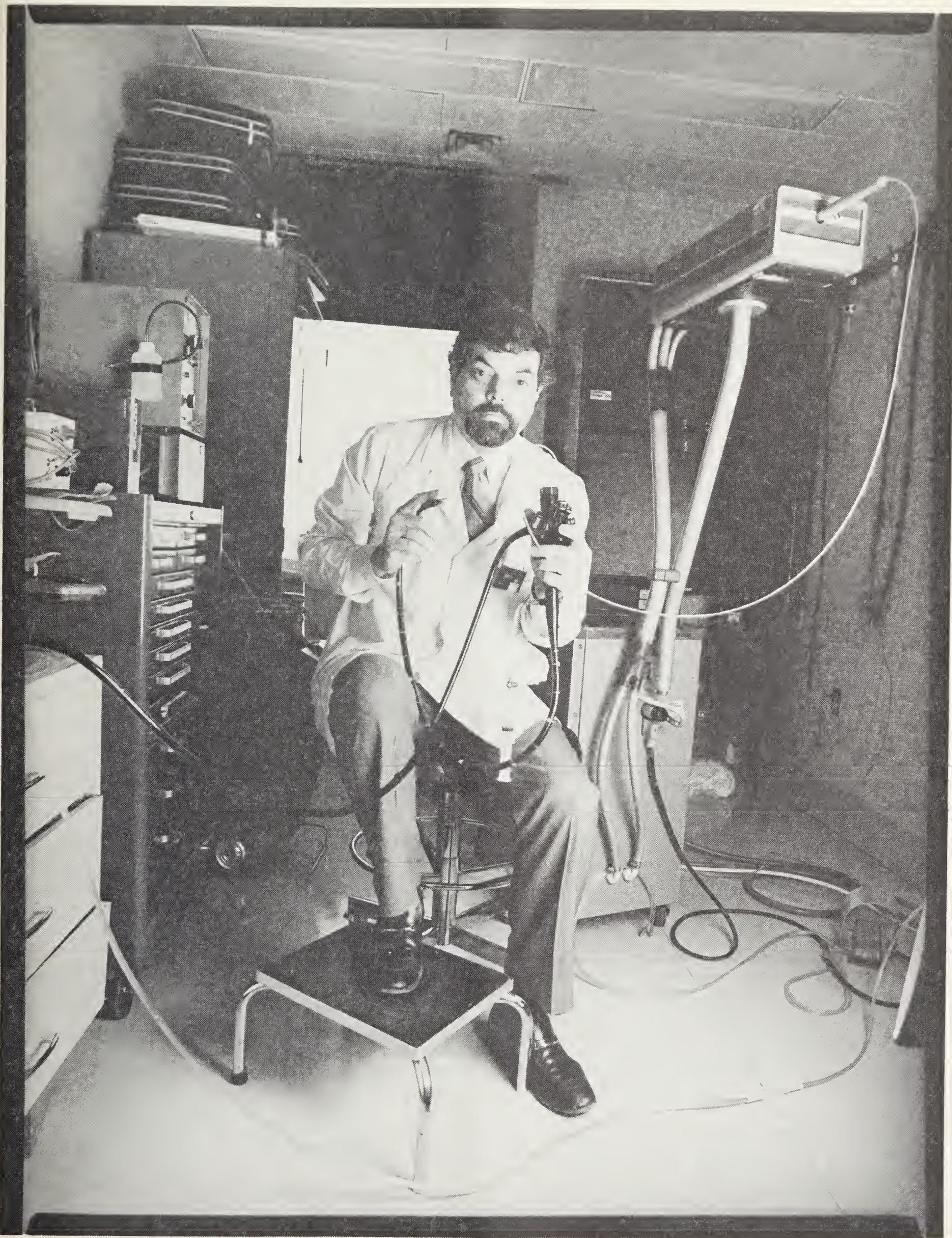
But unlike the light from an ordinary light bulb which emits light waves of different colours or frequencies randomly directed to create a diffuse white light, a laser produces invisible light waves of one pure colour, all of one frequency, all headed in one direction, and perfectly in phase or coherent. Laser beams will go, theoretically, almost forever in a straight line which is why they are used to calibrate long distances such as earth to the moon.

There are three types of laser used in medicine, explains Marcon in his book-lined hospital office which doubles as an examining room. The one which has been in use longest is argon, a gas laser which is chosen primarily by ophthalmologists for delicate work in the eye. Another gas laser uses carbon dioxide. The third, the one chosen by Marcon, is a solid crystal compound made up of yttrium, aluminum and garnet, and called the neodymium YAG after its three main constituents.

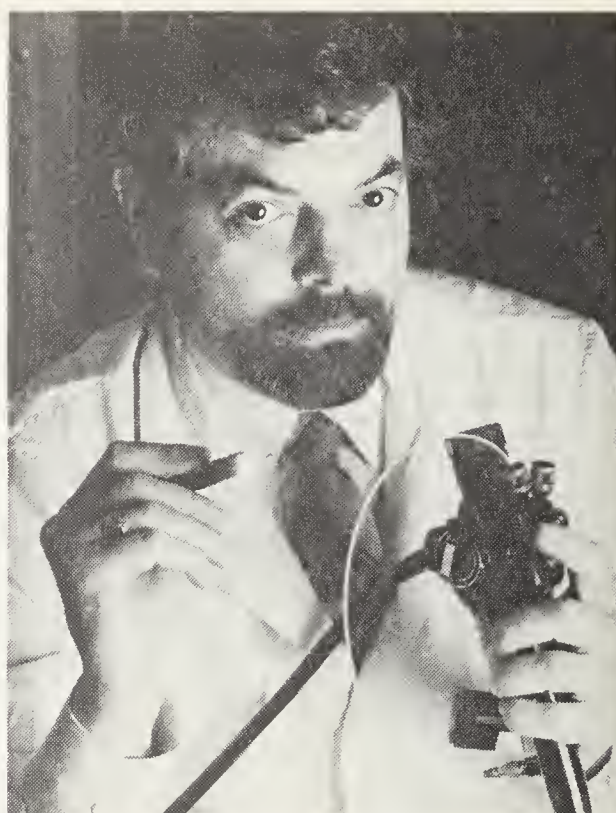
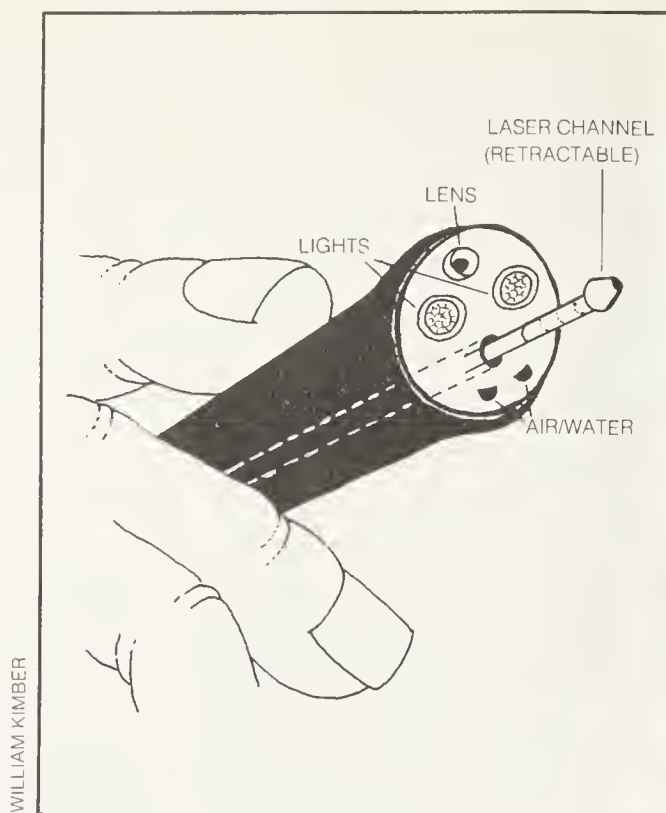
The beam from an argon laser is a bright blue-green because it's in the visible, middle range of the electromagnetic spectrum which ranges from very short X-rays through ultraviolet, infrared, microwaves and very long radio waves, he says, pointing to a diagram of the spectrum. The YAG laser is in the near infrared and the carbon dioxide in the far infrared range; they are both invisible which means that for intestinal work a light guide must be devised.

To see how the laser actually works we go to what Marcon refers to as his "scope room" which contains little more than some cupboards and filing cabinets and an operating table. Behind this is the laser, which consists of a grey metal box about 3' x 4' x 4' which contains the pumps and generator and is connected to the water cooled laser lamp above the operating table to which fibre-optic endoscopes can be attached. Rows of these long black flexible tubes, ranging in width from six

Naomi Mallovy is a freelance science writer.



PAUL ORENSTEIN



to 15 mm. and some up to 170 cm. in length, are hung along two walls. These flexible instruments are commonly used in many hospitals to look into a variety of organs, mainly the stomach, the upper gastro-intestinal tract, the oesophagus and the colon and also, on a smaller scale, the nose and throat. The gastroscope goes down the oesophagus and the colonoscope goes up the colon. The endoscope contains a microscope and a light so the doctor can see the area reached by the end of the tube.

For laser work on the skin or eyes or throat, a set of mirrors can be used to deflect the laser beam. But mirrors can't be used on the winding course of the gastro-intestinal tract, so flexible light guides are needed for this work. These are made of a quartz compound drawn into a long fibre running through a special channel and attached to the end of the instrument. This compound enables the laser to be transmitted without losing a lot of energy along the way, so that if the laser coming out of the machine is 100 watts, the laser coming out of the other end of the guide is at least close to that strength.

If an argon laser were used, it would produce a blue-green light where the laser was transmitted; but a YAG laser is invisible, so a second, or aiming beam must be incorporated into the instrument to produce a colour. What's used is a helium neon non-burning laser. It produces a bright red light which has no ill effect. (Just to prove this he directs a sharp red beam from the end of the scope at my hand. It can't be felt.)

"The machine contains both lasers which are synchronized so that when you want to shoot the YAG you see the red spot, and where the red spot is, that's where the working beam hits," he explains cheerfully.

Besides the laser and the light guide, the endoscope contains a mechanism to suck out fluids and other material. A tiny one mm. forcep can be attached in order to do biopsies.

What's happening is like a science fiction movie in which a tiny dirigible with a team of miniature doctors goes charging into the interior of a human body, searches out the cause of trouble and launches into the attack. In the same way, with the doctor in command, like a military headquarters a continent away, the fibre optic

endoscope enters the body and reaches the problem area; then, in a search and sear mission, the laser zaps it away. In the case of bleeding, the heat seals the area by causing the blood to coagulate. In the case of small tumours or other blockages, the laser literally makes them go poof and disappear; it burns them up. So exact is the aiming of the beam that other tissues nearby are not destroyed.

Compare this quick search and sear technique with the hazards of surgery. According to a French study of the use of laser, the post-operative mortality rate after a digestive tract haemorrhage is high. With treatment by YAG laser, it is reduced from 58 to 36 per cent for acute bleeding ulcers and from 21 per cent to four per cent for chronic bleeding ulcers. In the 1,200 patients treated internationally over a period of three and a half years since the laser treatment was first developed in 1975, the proportion of good results was over 80 per cent.

Dr. Marcon judges that his success rate is at least 85 per cent.

There is some discussion in international medical circles as to which laser is best for stopping gastro-intestinal haemorrhage. The carbon dioxide laser is considered most effective for cutting; in fact it's been termed the "laser scalpel". It's used in the ear, nose and throat to destroy small tumours and other obstructions, in dermatology to remove birth marks and disfigurements, and in gynaecology. But since it is not easily absorbed by water, and all the cells of the body contain water, it just skims the surface and therefore has limited use. The argon laser penetrates deeper, down to the red cells, and the YAG penetrates even deeper. While the argon laser has proven useful for ophthalmology and dermatology, the YAG laser, in the opinion of Marcon, is most effective in cases of internal bleeding. It penetrates three to five times deeper through the tissue than the argon laser. If not handled properly, it can cause damage to surrounding cells, perhaps burn a hole in a hollow organ like the stomach or bowel. But Marcon is adamant.

"We feel that the YAG is as safe if not safer than argon, and is more effective in the control of gastro-intestinal haemorrhage," he says emphatically.

While Marcon uses his laser mainly for the control of

bleeding, he also uses it to remove or at least control tumours. His cases are usually patients who are thought to be inoperable, who may have an obstruction of the oesophagus or stomach or rectum, or bleeding from a tumour. At present he feels his treatment of cancer is only palliative. However he hopes that when more powerful lasers are available, they may be more effective on larger tumours.

Laser will never replace surgery, he thinks. But it can reduce the need for surgery, particularly for gastrointestinal haemorrhaging, by 75 per cent. And when continuous bleeding threatens life, the only other alternative may be high risk surgery.

Although there are other types of laser in use in Canada, Marcon's powerful YAG machine is thought to be the only one of its kind. The initial work in the field was all in Europe, and in fact Germany is still considered to be tops in the field, ahead of the U.S., Japan or elsewhere. It was five or six years ago that Marcon, who is able to read German, noticed the first short article on the subject in a German medical paper. Investigating this initial research, he concluded that such laser adaptation was going to be very important in the future. He jumped in with both feet. Several times he went to Germany to learn their techniques and the mechanics of the

machinery, and finally was able, three years ago, to arrange to have imported for the hospital the machine now standing in the "scope room".

Marcon has travelled a long way from his hometown in Copper Cliff, Ont. where he was raised by his Italian parents. He studied medicine at Queen's University, took his residency training in internal medicine at the University of Toronto and gastroenterology at Harvard and at St. Mark's Hospital in London, Eng. Always dedicated to medicine, he's had little time for other interests, although he admits to liking hiking, swimming and cross country skiing.

For the past 10 years he's been on the staff of the Wellesley where he's obviously liked and admired by patients and staff. Italian patients are glad to talk to him in their own language. Others like his sensitive, sometimes jovial manner. "He gives me a big hug when he sees me," said one elderly female patient. "He's real friendly."

What's next on his list? Improvements on present techniques, he thinks, the ability to zap bigger tumours, and, with possible new technology, the use of laser in uncharted regions inside the veins. That may be the next step. Even if present results range from good to astounding, there's always got to be a next step. ■

Taddle Creek Flooding Over

TADDLE CREEK SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP has increased again this year, thanks in great part to the generous and loyal support of our alumni. In 1980, the founding year, 397 people supported the University by giving from \$300 to \$999. The number of participants swelled by 50 per cent in 1981 and again in 1982 when 900 people joined the society.

The third annual party of the society will be held in the quadrangle of Hart House on Wednesday, June 29.

Every effort is made to acknowledge all eligible donors. However, because of the size and complexity of the University, it is possible that some donors can go unrecognized. If you qualify, please notify the Taddle Creek Society, Department of Private Funding, University of Toronto, Room 305, 455 Spadina Ave., Toronto, M5S 2G8, or telephone (416) 978-2171.

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Elizabeth S. MacCallum, Rev. D. Gordon J. MacDonald, Ronald G. MacDonald, Rev. Thomas A. MacDonald, Diana L. MacFeeters, Prof. James R. MacGillivray, Charles M. MacGregor, Alice C. MacKay, Dr. D.H.H. MacKenzie, John MacKinnon, James W. MacLaren, Wallace C. MacPherson, Evelyn H. McAndrew, Amy K. McArthur, S. Eleanor McBride, Prof. Robert W. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. John McCann, Dr. P.J. McCann, Rev. Donald E. McCarthy, Rev. Francis J. McCarty, Alen M. McCombie, Susan E.M. McCutcheon, Donald F. McDonald, Marguerite McDonald, Thomas E.J. McDonnell, W. Hilda McFarlen, Bernice A. McGinn, Malcolm F. McGrath, Rev. Gerald F. McGuigan, Alexander O. McIntosh, Adele D. McIntyre, John H. McKay, Margaret J.B. McKay, A. Bruce McKelvey, Val McLaren, Bessie H. McLaughlin, Julia M. McLaughlin, Edith McLean, Elizabeth McLean, Sister R.M. McLean, Dr. J.W. McLean, Rev. Donald J. McLeod, Rev. John E.G. McManus, William A. McMullen, Mackenzie McMurray, J. Wesley McNutt, Prof. Ronald J.C. McQueen, Robert G. McQuillan, Dorothy H. McRobb.

Dr. Grant W. Nadon, Dr. Milton Naiberg, K.V. Namjoshi, Prof. J.C. Nautiyal, Henry V. Nelles, Zygmunt Niedzwiecki, Sister M. Frances Nims, Dr. Henry Nirenberg, Carol B. Nisbet, Dr. Mildred K. Nobles, Nickolas Nychuk.

Rev. R. William O'Brien, Rev. William H. O'Brien, Thomas C. O'Connor, D. Marion O'Donnell, Rev. Michael J. O'Hagan, Rev. Robert T.P. O'Halloran, Rev. J.J. Kenneth O'Keefe, Rev. Harold V.J. O'Leary, Sister Mechtilde T.

O'Mara, M. Geraldine O'Meara, Rev. J. Francis O'Neill, John J.M. O'Neill, William M.T. O'Reilly, Michael O. O'Sullivan, Prof. B. Ann Oaks, Zeta J.B. Odonnell, Alan F. Ogilvie, Robert A. Oldham, Albert S. Olver, James F. Orr, Rev. Francis A.C. Orsini, Lorraine I. Ourom, Rev. Bernard C. Owens.

Dr. Mario Palermo, William H. Palm, William K.G. Palmer, Rev. Ulysse E. Pare, Edna W. Park (deceased), Ruth M. Park, Eleanor W. Parmenter, David S.J. Parsons, Grace Pascoe, Phyllis E. Paul, Prof. Geoffrey B. Payzant, Edward M. Peacock, Maryon E. Pearson, Spehro Pefhany, Rev. R.A.J. Pendergast, Rev. Joseph G. Penny, Edmund A. Perry, Charles J. Peters, J.B. Petrenko, M. Geraldine Phenix, Donald F. Philips, G. Willard Phipps, Mendel Piekarz, Marilyn L. Pilington, E.B.M. Pinnington, Dr. Christopher Pinto, Rev. Edwin J.A. Platt, Rev. P. Wallace Platt, Rev. John A. Poluikis, Irving A. Posluns, Rev. J. Gareth Poupore, Prof. M.R. Powicke, David W.P. Pretty, Paul S. Price, Hinrich H.R. Propper, Helen A.R. Prudham, Grant L. Puttock.

Rev. Leonard C.J. Quinlan.

Joan R.F. Randall, Edward B. Ratcliffe, C. Edward Rathe, Rev. Donald G. Ray, E. Ruth Redelmeier, Rev. W. Oscar Regan, Prof. H.A. Regier, Rev. Paul J. Rennick, Rev. James E. Rent, W.R. Reynolds, Prof. G. Peter Richardson, John G. Richardson, Robert J. Richardson, William E. Ricker, John B. Ridley, Rev. Robert G.L. Ritz, Arthur Roach, Robert C. Roach, Emmet I. Robbins, John J. Robinette, Robert B. Robinson, Prof. John M. Robson, Rhena V. Robson (deceased), Myra M. Rodrigues, Rev. Edward X. Ronan, W. Grant Ross, M. Joyce Rowley, Prof. D.N. Roy, Morris Rubinoff, Clifford L. Ruddell, Rev. A. John Ruth, F. Roy Rutherford, Thomas R. Ryan, Dr. Edward J.J. Rzedki.

I. Marie Salter, Joan M. Samuel, Prof. R.M. Savory, Nicholas F. Scandiffio, Prof. Ezra Schabas, Rev. William A.F. Schreiner, M. Louise Schryver, Henry E.C. Schulman, Prof. G. David Scott, Grace W. Scott, Ian G. Scott, R.A. Scott, Rev. Walter W. Scott, William A. Scott, W. Wallace Seccombe, Paul H. Serson, Donald J. Sharp, Rev. Gerald L. Sharp, Alvin J. Shaw, His Hon. Judge William J. Shea, Rev. Francis M. Sheahan, Rev. Paul T.A. Sheehan, Rev. William J. Sheehan, Rev. Fergus J. Sheehy, Robert G. Shelley, Prof. Roy Shephard, Prof. R.M.H. Shepherd, Robert T. Sheppard, Most Rev. John M. Sherlock, Violet A. Shewchuk, Ann E.I. Shilton, Rev. George E.J. Silvester, Thomas H. Simpson, Dr. Albert Sinclair, Anthony N. Sinclair, D. Annabel Sissons, Henry J. Sissons, M. Margaret Slater, Gail E. Sleeman, Dean Gordon R. Slemmon, Rev. Charles C.F. Smith, Deane H. Smith, Dr. H. Austin W.

Smith, Prof. Harold W. Smith, M. Denton Smith, Rev. Frederick H.D. Sohn, John T. Somerville, Beverley and Wilson Southam, Doris L. Speirs, Erik J. Spicer, Richard B. Splane, His Hon. Judge Paul I.B. Staniszewski, Donald J. Steadman, Dr. Brian S. Steele, Barry Steis, Josephine F. Stemerowicz, E. John Stevens, Dr. Donald J. Stewart, Mary F. Stewart, Fred D. Stirling, Jennifer A. Stoddart, Prof. Margaret L. Stoicheff, Frederick C. Stokes, Wilfrid H. Stoll, Cecily E. Stone, Rev. John J. Stortz, Merrily J. Stratten, C. Burke Swan, Dr. James B. Sweeney.

John E. Tait, Georgia M.P. Taylor, Carolyn M. Temple, Prof. J.G.C. Templeton, Rev. Bruno Tesolin, Stuart D. Thom, Robert D. Thomas, Mrs. A.K. Thompson, Edward G. Thompson, Malcolm S. Thompson, Michael R. Thompson, Barton A. Thomson, Claude Thomson, Helen M. Thomson, Dr. Hugh G. Thomson, John W. Thomson, Paula S. Thomson, Dr. Mary C. Tierney, Alfred P. Tilbe, John B. Tinker, James M. Tory, Frederick W. Town, Trudella C. Town, John A. Trist, Rev. Joseph A. Trovato, Christopher J. Trow, Agnes E. Tuer, William I.M. Turner Sr., Bertalan L. Turvolgyi, Elizabeth M. Tytler.

Jean M.L. Vale, Heljot Veevo, Tony J. Verde, John F. Vingoe, Rev. Rocco C.P. Volpe.

Rev. Fred J. Wajda, R. Gordon Waldie, Norris W. Walker, Charles H. Wall, Bruce P. Wallace, Douglas G. Wallace, Malcolm B. Wallace, Prof. M. Elizabeth Wallace, Rev. Joseph T. Walsh, Paul B. Walters, Irving Waltman, Ernest W.S. Ward, Flora M. Ward, G. Dorothy Ward, Rev. John J. Ward, Dr. Edward M. Waring, Isabel C. Warne, Edwin W. Warren, Rev. John A. Warren, Michael R.K. Waters, Rev. Clarence E. Watrin, David J. Watt, Thomas Watt, Prof. Morris Wayman, Mary M. Webb, Rev. Arthur J. Weiler, G. Bernard Weiler, John R. Weir, Mary F.S. Werick, John R. White, Margaret L. Whyte, Rev. Robert J. Whyte, James W. Whytock, Theodore L.J. Wiacek, Wilhelmina M. Wiacek, Prof. G.M. Wickens, John D. Wilkin, Dorothy E. Williams, Joseph D. Williams, M. Eileen Williams, Annita Wilson, Catherine C. Wilson, Rev. James F. Wilson, John C. Wilson, John C. Wilson, Rev. J.M.M. Wilson, Vietta E. Wilson, Kenneth Winter, Dr. G.E. Wodehouse, Clifford Wong, Dr. Yu Chi E. Wong, Lepha A. Woods, Dr. Henry J. Wren, Henry T. Wright, Joan P. Wright, John C. Wright, A. Wroblewski.

Joseph Yakubowski, June Y.S. Yee, Rev. Edmund M. Young, Kenneth J. Young, Rev. William J. Young, Daniel C. Yustin, Matthew J. Yustin.

Prof. Leo Zakuta, Eugene Zdasiuk, Joseph A.J. Zeglinski, Walter Zegray, Prof. J.S. Ziegel.

HONOURS FOR OUR BEST & BRIGHTEST



WINNER OF THE EIGHTH ALUMNI faculty award to "a member of the faculty who has combined distinction in her/his discipline with outstanding service to the University and to the community" is Desmond Morton, professor of Canadian history. It was a popular decision.

Born in Calgary, educated in schools in four provinces and Japan and a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, Oxford where he was a Rhodes scholar and the University of London, Professor Morton came to U of T in 1969 following service in the Canadian army and a year at the University of Ottawa.

He has served Erindale College as academic vice-principal and associate dean of humanities and part-time studies. In 1976, he proposed and saw through a

new program for the curriculum at Erindale requiring broader preparation and greater depth in the area of study which preceded a similar restructuring on the St. George campus. He is currently a member of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Institutional Strategy and the Academic Affairs Committee of Governing Council.

A distinguished author writing in the fields of labour, politics and military history, he was president of the Canadian Historical Association, 1978-79. An

Professor Desmond Morton, eighth alumni faculty award winner, with this year's Moss scholars, Angela Esterhammer of Vic (right) and Felicity Smith of Trinity.



outstanding teacher, he received an Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations' teaching award in 1982. For his study of Canadian veterans and civil re-establishment 1915-1939, he has been awarded a Killam research fellowship for 1983-84. These awards are made by the Canada Council to "scholars of exceptional ability engaged in research projects of outstanding merit".

In the general community, Desmond Morton is probably best known for two series, both telecast on TVOntario, *The Splendid Dream* on the history of Canadian labour and *Canadians in Conflict*, other productions on labour and politics, political commentaries on radio and television and articles in *The Toronto Star*, *Canadian Forum* and other newspapers and magazines. He is also active in the Peel Social Planning Council, the Streetsville Historical Society and the New Democratic Party.

The award was presented at the annual alumni faculty award dinner held at Hart House on April 27.

AND, BY AN ODD COINCIDENCE

THE SPEAKER AT THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL meeting of the U of T Alumni Association will be, to no one's surprise but everyone's pleasure, Prof. Desmond Morton. Date of the meeting is Tuesday, May 17 and it's at Hart House promptly at 8 p.m.

You are urged to take this opportunity to hear one of U of T's outstanding scholars, humanitarians and speakers. You can also take pleasure in knowing that you are participating in democracy in action — specifically, the election of your alumni association's officers for 1983-84.

WOMEN GATHER MOSS

THE SECOND BIG EVENT OF THE ANNUAL alumni faculty award dinner is presentation of the Moss scholarships to students who have combined academic excellence

with outstanding contributions to college or university life. This year, the awards are \$6,500 each and women swept the field.

Angela Esterhammer is completing a degree in English and literary studies at Victoria and intends to do a year's graduate study in Tübingen, West Germany, before going to Yale for studies in comparative literature. Angela has served as co-editor of *Acta Victoriana*, played in the Hart House orchestra, sung in the Vic Chorus and served on the senate and college council. She has also found time to act in both German and English dramatic productions and take part in athletics.

Felicity Smith is completing a degree in economics and statistics at Trinity and plans to work for a master's degree in economics with special attention to econometrics. She hopes to earn a Ph.D. in the same area of study. Felicity is head girl at St. Hilda's, a leader in intramural sports, member of the Blue and White Society and has served on several college governing bodies including the Trinity College executive committee and the Joint Board of Stewards.

DISTANT EARLY WARNING SIGNAL

HOMECOMING IS OCTOBER 15 SO DON'T say you weren't warned in time. Preliminary plans include a special pub night on Friday, Oct. 14. Students now alumni who worked long and hard to bring campus-as-campus-centre to U of T will be invited to come and celebrate the opening of the centre at Sidney Smith Hall. A combined effort of SAC and the Young Alumni Association, it promises to be a great evening.

Homecoming Day itself will include the traditional float parade, an alumni

luncheon, the football game (Blues vs Waterloo Warriors) and lots of post-game activities for the honoured years and anybody else who would like to join in. Homecoming chairman is Cathy Donald of P&OT '79 and the honoured years are 1963, '68, '73 and '78.

VARSITY FUND HAS NEW CHAIRMAN

C. MALIM HARDING HAS BEEN NAMED chairman of the Varsity Fund. The appointment was announced jointly by President James Ham and Ed Kerwin, president of the U of T Alumni Association.

Malim Harding, a graduate of University College, served on the University's Board of Governors and as the first chairman of the Governing Council. He was

honorary chairman of the Update campaign and founding chairman of the Presidents' Committee, whose members — people who contribute at least \$1,000 in any given year — have grown from 150 to more than 500 in its five years.

At the Varsity Fund, he follows Brian H. Buckles, vice-president U.S. operations, ManuLife. Under Buckles, Varsity Fund support rose by 26 per cent.

And he in turn is succeeded, as chairman of the Presidents' Committee, by William A. Farlinger. A former president of the Vic alumni and a member of the Presidents' Committee since its inception, he is executive partner and chairman of the management committee of Clarkson Gordon.

SUCCESS INSURED

ALUMNI HAVE RESPONDED ENTHUSIASTICALLY to the group term life insurance plan that was endorsed by the UTAA last May. The introductory plan which offered low group rates to alumni seems to have met a real need since it generated \$65 million in coverage.

If you missed that initial opportunity last June you can still join the U of T plan this May and June. George Edmonds, Vic '48, who's representing UTAA in the dealings with North American Life Assurance Company, reports that another mailing will go out early this summer. If for some reason you don't get that mailing you can get information by calling the Special Products Division of North American Life at (416) 362-6011 or writing to 105 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, M5H 1R1.

Coverage offering low premiums and high maximums is available for member's term life, spouse's term life, dependent children's coverage and accidental death and dismemberment insurance and there are also some special features you might want to check out.

Farm Vacations

Prince Edward Island Farm Vacations offer a wholesome country atmosphere, and a chance for real family togetherness. In fact, you and your family can actually live with farm folks, sharing light farm chores if you wish. This year, escape the pressures of city life — you'll be safe and secure 'down on the farm' on Prince Edward Island. Your farm hosts will suggest interesting things to see and do in the area too — like clamdigging, attractions, golfing and historic sites.

For more information, write:

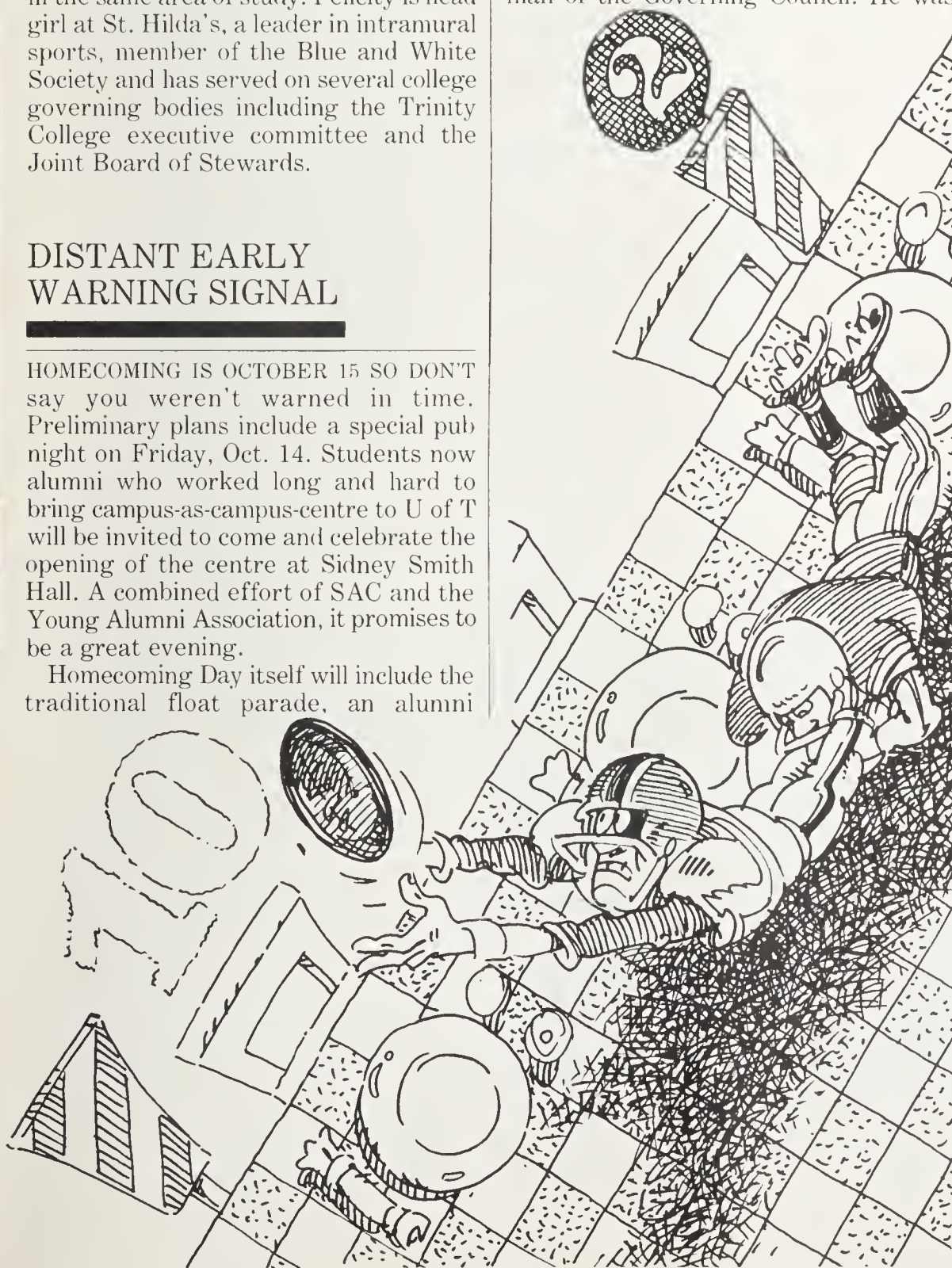
P.E.I. Tourism,

P.O. Box 940A, Charlottetown

Prince Edward Island,

Canada C1A 7M5

or Phone Toll Free 1-800-561-0123



ILLUSTRATIONS BY THACH BUI



NEW RECORDING ANGEL

BILL GLEBERZON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Alumni Affairs reports that Diana Forster, who has just completed co-ordination of a project to verify the data on all alumni records, has been rehired with a special grant from the Varsity Fund to co-ordinate our tracers of lost addresses. Specifically, the tracers are the more than 60 members of the Senior Alumni Talent Unlimited who have donated 44 woman/man years of volunteer time over the past four years and saved the University somewhere in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars in the process.

To give you some idea of the mammoth task we face in alumni records Bill says there are now 192,641 alumni records in the system. In a typical recent month

(February) alumni records found 1,439 good addresses, identified 390 bad addresses and made some kind of change to 3,359 records.

You can make this record keeping easier by doing three things.

- (a) If you move tell alumni records.
- (b) If you know of anyone who is not getting University mail, tell alumni records.
- (c) If you get mail from the University that is not for you, don't forward it, return it to alumni records.

You reach alumni records through Alumni House at 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

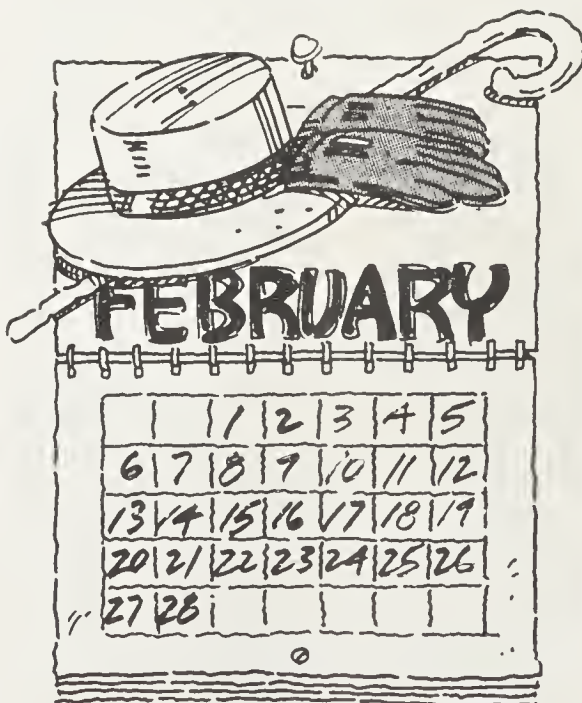
BCC ALUMNI WELCOME HART HOUSE DONOR

SPEAKER AT THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL meeting of the Business Certificate Course Alumni Association was Joseph J. Barnicke, one of the course's most successful alumni. The entire University has reason to be grateful for that success. Joe donated \$130,000 to Hart House which made possible the new art gallery. Premier Davis and other government and community dignitaries, His Eminence, Cardinal Carter, the chairman and members of Governing Council as well as the Chancellor, the President and a host of University friends and officials attended the opening in February. The donation was made in memory of the late Mrs. Barnicke and so the gallery has been named the Justina M. Barnicke Gallery. Joe was a graduate of BCC's forerunner, the business administration course developed specifically for ex-servicemen and women after the Second World War. He graduated in 1946.

FEBRUARY: THE GOVERNORS

THE FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY of Toronto Alumni Association was a meeting with six of the eight alumni members of the Governing Council and was held, appropriately enough, in the Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall.

Each governor outlined particular concerns in the areas in which she or he has been most active. The two committee chairmen, Elizabeth Pearce (Vic '57) of planning and resources and Joyce Forster (U.C. '46) of campus and community affairs, outlined the issues facing their committees and touched briefly on the experience they gained from representing alumni on the presidential search committee. Other governors present were Doug Appleton, Trinity '47; Gordon Romans, Vic '33, M.A. '34, Ph.D. '42; Burnett Thall, Engineering M.A.Sc. '47, Ph.D. '49; and Burton Avery, Engineering '46, who dealt with such troublesome matters as investment policies, tenure, inter-collegiate sports and academic review. Jordan Sullivan and Horace Krever were out of town.



Unclaimed Diplomas

If one of the many unclaimed diplomas at Student Record Services, 8th floor, Robarts Library, is yours, why not pick it up or have it sent to you by registered mail?

In the first case, you will need identification; if you send someone, a signed letter of authorization will be required.

In the second case, write to: Diplomas, Student Record Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. Enclose a certified cheque or money order for \$6.50 and provide all of the following information, typed or printed: your graduation name; address; date of convocation; degree; faculty or school, and college if applicable; student number. If your name has changed since graduation, please provide some proof of your former name.

All May/June 1981 diplomas not picked up will be destroyed Sept. 1, 1983. A replacement fee, currently \$30, will be assessed after that date.

67th (VARSITY) BATTERY GIVES SCHOLARSHIP FOR COMMANDER

This article was written for The Graduate shortly before Gerry l'Aventure died last November. The 67th and final reunion he refers to did not, alas, take place: of the few surviving members, too many were ailing or infirm. Perhaps, they said, they'll manage a get-together in the summer.

Editor

THE 67TH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Battery, with the encouragement of Sir Robert Falconer, then president, began recruiting on March 29, 1916. To the dismay of those who enlisted, it was learned it would be a "depot battery" from which drafts would be sent overseas as needed.

The first commanding officer was Lieutenant W.J.T. Wright, a graduate of engineering and member of the faculty. The other original officers were Lieutenants John Newton, W.G. Bowles, J.J. Campbell, and Hyndman Irwin, all U of T graduates. The sailing lists totalled 856 officers and men and extended from June 1916 to September 1918. Headquarters was in "The Little Red Schoolhouse" — the School of Practical Science. The first recruit became Gunner No. 337801. The first draft of 50 men and one officer left Toronto on June 12, 1916. First casualty was Gunner No. 337802; second, the officer in charge of that draft. Both were killed in action. Their names, with those other known members who made the supreme sacrifice, are engraved on the Battery silver chalice used at all annual dinners.

In November 1919, one hundred of the old crowd held a reunion in Burwash Hall, Victoria College and the 67th (Varsity) Battery Association was formed. As time passed and more gunners and officers were located our membership reached nearly 200 and the association became a closely knit fellowship getting together at reunions, on Remembrance Days, at monthly luncheons, golf tournaments and, for more than 40 years, bi-monthly bridge nights. An annual newsletter, *Battery Banter*, was published from 1933 until 1979 when it was suspended: the editors had grown too old to continue.

In the late 1920s the idea of having our

own out-of-town meeting place occurred. Finally an old, ruined log house on Sturgeon Lake (built in 1830 by one Jabez Thurston of Ireland) was found. The owner agreed to make it habitable and rented it to us until we were able to buy it in 1938. It was called, amidst great hurrahs, "Chateau de la Haie", the name of the stately Canadian headquarters in France during the Great War. To make the 67th headquarters more imposing a captured German 5.9 howitzer was donated by the University and still guards the chateau.

After 45 years of memorable reunions, family gatherings the year round and permanent occupancy during the Depression by gunners and friends, the building was sold but the new owners have left the "Chateau de la Haie" lettering over the front door. The lettering was done with birch branches by a resourceful honorary member.

Sale of the chateau in 1975 created a fund from which the 67th Battery has been able to offer financial assistance to "K" Wing at Sunnybrook Hospital, the Memorial Room of Soldiers' Tower, Carillon recital fund, 67th University Battery Chapter I.O.D.E. in Hamilton, as well as annual donations still made to a dozen charitable organizations.

In addition, a fund has been established from which an annual scholarship is to be awarded to a first year engineering student. To honour its original commanding officer, the Battery has named this the W.J.T. Wright Scholarship.

The U of T Archives have accepted many 67th Battery incunabula including a complete set (1933-1979) of *Battery Banter*. In the Memorial Room of Soldiers' Tower rests the silver chalice used during the Ritual of Remembrance at all annual dinners, and there are various decorations and photographs.

On Tuesday, March 29, the 67th anniversary of the association, surviving members plan to gather for a final reunion dinner. The Ritual of Remembrance will be observed, the silver chalice passed from hand to hand for each gunner to drink a silent toast while the Roll of Honour is read. The ceremony will conclude with words from Laurence Binyon's "For the Fallen":

*They shall grow not old,
as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them,
nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun
and in the morning
We will remember them.* ■



SCANDALOUS NONSENSE ABOUT A GREAT MAN

I WISH TO ENTER A STRONG PROTEST about "Who Really Discovered Insulin?" in the Jan./Feb., 1983 *Graduate*. I am a Toronto medical graduate, class of 1933. I knew Banting personally. Best was my professor of physiology. I also knew Dr. Walter Campbell, who treated the first human with insulin.

There can be no doubt that Banting alone conceived the idea that led him, with the help of others, to the discovery of insulin. It is a shame to try to discredit him, and to call him a big dumb hick is scandalous. He may have been less skilled than others in the methods of medical research but insulin was his brainchild.

Banting was not entirely wrong about Macleod, who did provide him with a small room in the old medical building and did loan Best, an undergraduate student. However, Macleod was in Scotland in the summer of 1921 and was not aiding and encouraging the researchers, and did not give them "advice and suggestions." He did not provide "expensive research facilities which few universities could afford" and did not throw money and manpower into it. He also provided a time limit for the use of the room and the available number of dogs. Banting believed that Macleod actually hindered the research and I, for one, prefer to believe him.

I am surprised and shocked that *The Graduate* would print such nonsense and discredit a great Canadian and humanitarian whose idea and dedication led to the saving of millions of lives and better lives for all diabetics. Macleod, Best and Collip have all received recognition for their contributions.

Oliver T. Ghent, M.D.
Riviera Beach, Florida

On reading the article "Who Really Discovered Insulin" (Jan./Feb.) I felt it imperative that I make known notes written by my father, the late Dr. Noble C. Sharpe, a contemporary of Banting and Best, who died in 1982 at the age of 93. His notes differ with several views expressed in the article. He writes:

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

"In 1921 Banting and Best used my Department of Pharmacology [my father was then assistant professor to Dr. V.E. Henderson] for their early work on insulin. Henderson and I shared with them our operating room, large experimental lab and animal quarters. I often worked at the same lab table with them. Nominally they were under the Department of Physiology, Professor J.J.R. Macleod in charge.

"Banting, after graduating, was trying to establish himself as an orthopaedic surgeon in London. It was slow going and he had time to read. From his reading he knew that Langerhans of Germany had in 1869 discovered the islands or islets which had been given his name, that in 1877 Lancereaux of France had shown the association of these islets with diabetes, that in 1889 von Mering and Minkowski had produced diabetes experimentally and that in 1916 Sharpey-Schafer had expressed the theory that these island cells produced some kind of hormone or internal secretion which controlled the metabolism of sugars in the tissues. But all attempts to isolate this elusive hormone had failed. Then on Oct. 20, 1920, he had read Barron of Minneapolis' article on 'The Relation of the Islets of Langerhans to Diabetes' which told that the ligation of the pancreatic ducts produced atrophy of the pancreas but not its islet cells. Banting made his famous note: 'Tie off the pancreatic duct in dogs. Wait six to eight weeks. Remove and abstract.' He gave up his orthopaedic aspirations and his office and came to give first chance to his alma mater.

"He approached Macleod and, I think, Henderson. Macleod's attitude was that what Banting proposed had been tried before and had failed. He was sceptical. I think Henderson persuaded him to give Fred a chance. I know Henderson would have taken him on but he had no funds. Pharmacology, like pathological chemistry and biochemistry, was only

recently started but physiology was established and had funds. Macleod allotted enough money to pay expenses for eight weeks, but no salary for Fred. As Fred, in his course, had received no biochemical training, Macleod loaned him one of his fellows, Charley Best, trained in biochemistry such as it was in those days. Fortunately Best was knowledgeable. He continued on his very low fellowship salary. (The story has always been that Best and Clark Noble tossed to see who should go with Banting, and Best lost). It was not until Banting showed positive results that Macleod became interested. He then gave Fred his better facilities such as the sterile operating room and more extensive animal quarters.

"On May 16, 1921, Banting and Best began experimenting. At the end of the eight weeks Macleod was holidaying in England and Banting sold his car to keep going. This was July 1921.

"This is where I enter the picture. Premier Drury, of the short-lived Farmers' Government, had set up a Division of Industrial Hygiene under Dr. Grant Cunningham. Grant asked for the loan of me for six months to investigate trade poisoning. So for those six months I was paid a salary by the Ontario government and doing research experiments on trade risks at the pharmacology lab. Henderson, in some way, got my university salary switched to Banting and Best. So I claim a vague contribution to the discovery of insulin!

"Macleod returned in September 1921 to find there really was something worthwhile in Banting's ideas. He became enthusiastic. The first report was made at our medical library club on Nov. 14, 1921. I was there, and for the first time I realized trouble was brewing. Macleod gave the introductory remarks, very lengthy ones, then called on Fred. He said that Macleod had covered everything so fully there was nothing left for him to add and sat down in a deadly silence. I think we all realized that Macleod was 'butting in' to his full extent.

"On Jan. 11, 1922, the first injection of insulin was made on a diabetic patient, though of course Fred and Charley had tested it on themselves to make sure it had no deleterious effects.

"On Feb. 7, 1922, the first really public announcement was made at the Academy of Medicine. From then on it became an international discussion.

"A friend of mine, J.B. Collip, a biochemist, was called in to help produce insulin. He and Macleod were very close. It was not long before Collip suddenly was unable to produce successful insulin. To those of us on the inside of affairs in the Medical Building, it was common knowledge that one day Banting grabbed Collip by the collar and told him to find the old method or he would kick him from the Medical Building to College Street. Within a short time successful production of insulin was in force. Collip went on to a successful career at McMaster University but I could never consider him a friend from then on.

"I do not think that Henderson or Best have received the credit they deserve. Without Henderson Banting might have gone elsewhere. Without Best's biochemical knowledge the first extracts might not have worked and Banting might have been discouraged."

It all happened a long time ago — but still interesting?

*Sheila Goode
Brooklin, Ont.*

As a 1923 graduate in mathematics and physics, I was especially pleased with the article "Collecting Yesterday" with the picture of Professor John Satterly lecturing. I don't recall his glasses in my days as a student, so this picture may have been a bit later.

*Georgia M.P. Taylor
Toronto*

Many years have passed since I served on the teaching staff of the University of Toronto; my Toronto degree, while valuable to me, was not earned in the usual way. Despite these limitations, my attachment to the University is still such that I cannot dispel from my mind the disturbing thoughts caused by reading "The Pursuit of Excellence" in your Jan./Feb. issue.

"The central issue facing the University of Toronto is quality" are its opening words. And yet, on the same page, the author also says "I believe that tenure is the single most important element that helps to make and keep a university great." How one can possibly reconcile these two conflicting statements is beyond my ken. We can agree with the first, if current financial concerns are set

aside. But tenure? It is, almost without question, one of the major factors that have led to such widespread public dissatisfaction with universities, and this, in turn, must account in part for the politically motivated financial constraints of today.

Tenure had not been heard of in my teaching days and yet Canadian universities had just weathered the years of the great depression without disaster overtaking them, or their staffs. There may have been circumstances subsequently when the concept of tenure was acceptable but today, when viewed from outside the walls of academe, it is indefensible.

Staff recruitment is one of the keys to quality but I cannot find one word in Prof. Strangway's outline of this matter which suggests any appreciation of the desirability of a few years of earning a living in the real world as a prerequisite for appointment. This is essential in professional schools, advantageous in the sciences, and desirable elsewhere. Former students have often told me this; they can always detect the difference in teaching. And always to the detriment of in-house training as advocated by Prof. Strangway.

Excellence, assuredly, but not through tenure or in-house training.

*Robert F. Leggett
Ottawa*

It is an unfortunate sign of the times that fine journals remain insensitive to inclusivity. The March/April 1983 *Graduate* is dominated by photographs of men and each of the main articles is about men. The fact that three of these are written by women merely perpetuates the ways of women serving men.

*Paul S. Wilson
Assistant Professor of Homiletics
Emmanuel College*

I have much appreciated the way in which you have kept in touch for forty years. It would have been great to meet other graduates of 1943 at the spring reunion but unfortunately it is not possible. If there is any way of conveying greetings to those who might remember me I should be happy to send them. I was caught in Canada at the outbreak of war and spent six very happy years there, four of them in Toronto.

*Norah Graham James-Robertson
Worcester, England*

I read with interest about the establishment of the foundation in honour of Father John Kelly. What a marvellous way to pay tribute to him!

I congratulate those who conceived the idea. I am sure that Father Kelly will lead his one man foundation with the same verve and vitality as he did St. Michael's. May I, as one of his long-time admirers, join in the tributes to him and wish him success in this endeavour.

*Lewis Perinbam
Ottawa*



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Inclusive prices from	
Toronto, Montreal, Halifax	\$1898.00
Western Canada cities	\$2198.00

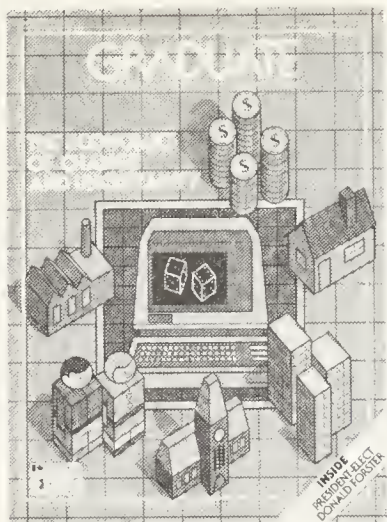
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THANK YOU!

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.



Half Inuit help returns in arid place to keep track (4,5)

Advance orders are now being accepted for Chris Johnson's 1984 *Cryptic Desk Diary* which features one week per 8 1/2" x 11" page. Each double page spread contains one cryptic crossword - 27 puzzles in all.

Reserve your copy now by sending \$9.95 + \$1 postage and handling. Orders received before June 30 containing the answer to the above clue receive a 10% discount. Cheque or money order must accompany all orders.

Mail to: **NOESIS**, P.O. Box 261, Stn. C, Toronto, Ont., M6J 2P4

NOESIS 496 Dufferin Street
Toronto, Canada M6K 2A6

We were thrilled with the response we received from alumni as a result of the article in the Jan./Feb. issue of *The Graduate* "Looking For Work" by Esther Fisher. We would like to thank publicly the alumni who listed their vacant positions with the Career Counselling and Placement Centre. Any effort on the part of our alumni in this regard will help us deal with the difficult employment situation facing 1983 U of T graduates.

Rivi Frankle
Director
Career Counselling and Placement Centre

The cover of the March/April *Graduate* certainly illustrated Change and Uncertainty! I assume it was the uncertainty of the artist that led to the change in the relative positions of the spots on the faces of the dice from the more traditional arrangement.

The quality of the publication makes this small lapse readily forgivable.

Glenn E. Palmer
Charlottetown

Having looked at your March/April cover illustration, in particular your video display, I felt compelled to make a suggestion. Bob Hambly, never show up at a crap game with a pair of bones that look like those two. The opposing numbers always add up to seven, one is opposite six etc.

Donald J. Shier
Scarborough

Enclosed is the Sept./Oct. 1982 crossword puzzle from *The Graduate* completed (I hope correctly). Although I know the submission date for entries is long overdue I wondered if the extenuating circumstances might qualify us for a consolation prize (your prizes are so terrific!).

We were waiting interminably in blazing equatorial sun for the twice-weekly plane to land on the remote airstrip in Gulu in northern Uganda where we had been visiting a mission hospital as a possible resource for our postgraduate students from Makerere. (Gulu is a wonderful end-of-the-world place - we found a Canadian surgeon there who had been working in Gulu for 22 years - Dr. Lucille Corti of Montreal - an outstanding Canadian!)

We found *The Graduate* the only reading material in the out-door airport with one bench . . . where *would* it have come from? We did the puzzle with great pleasure and forgot the heat - and we thank you for the stimulation you provided for this Canadian team. We are CIDA funded for two years and are having a very exciting time in this beautiful and unfortunate country. The students are very bright and teaching them is a pleasure.

I expect we are the farthest-away Canadians to attempt the crossword. We'd like another one!

Don Hillman
with
Liz Hillman
Mary Mackey
Eldred and Roberta Bambury
(Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Kampala

Several back copies are on their way!

Editor

I was amazed that *The Graduate* would publish George S. Swan's argument (Letters, March/April). By resorting to very selective statistics (never married workers, 1971) without mentioning the median or average age of those workers, he manages to imply that Statistics Canada's report of the disparity between male and female incomes is unreliable. In effect he was comparing largely young men, whose wages might be expected to rise, with women of all ages, including those about to retire.

The National Council of Welfare, in its report *The Working Poor* (March 1981) states that in 1977 "single women still face a 50 per cent greater risk of poverty than men" (p. 46) and gives statistics to prove it.

The Fraser Institute's primary purpose seems to be to establish a "statistical" case for unregulated patriarchal capitalism. Workers (especially women) have learned to examine Fraser Institute publications with extreme care.

Donna J. Stewart
North Shore Women's Centre
North Vancouver

Several readers have pointed out that the cover illustration for the Jan./Feb. 1983 issue of *The Graduate* was adapted from René Magritte's *Golconda* (1953). It is customary, when this is done, to mention the fact and we neglected to do so.

Editor

DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-INS, AS AXE FALLS AND HEADS ROLL

THE IVORY TOWER IS BEGINNING TO feel more like the Tower of London, as heads roll following staggering budget cuts. Latest estimates indicate about 175 faculty and staff positions will be terminated in 1983-84.

Provoking the loudest outcry was the proposed elimination of 23 staff positions in the library system, effectively reducing both the hours and levels of service. That announcement saw the days of demonstrations suddenly being revived. First, students staged an all-night sit-in at the Sigmund Samuel Library. Then an angry crowd of some 250 students and library workers disrupted the March meeting of Governing Council, forcing a recess until the next afternoon.

Chief librarian Marilyn Sharrow acknowledged that the job cancellations would mean a total loss, over the past nine years, of 167 library positions (27 per cent of the system's staff complement). However, she said the move was necessitated by a cut of \$426,000 in the library's 1983-84 operating budget.

As protests mounted, the central administration revised its plan by reducing the library's budget cut to \$363,000 — for a loss of 14.4 staff positions, no loss of service at the Robarts Library, and with service reductions at the other libraries

being scheduled to cause the least possible inconvenience to part-time students. Not a happy ending but proportionately less catastrophic than the job losses inflicted elsewhere.

At the Media Centre, about a third of the staff was laid off to help save \$320,000. All 12 positions eliminated were in the television production unit, established in 1970 to help faculty design courses using tapes and films, to record events and interviews and to design and produce marketable learning materials.

"The quality of TV production has been very high," said David Nowlan, the University's vice-president (research and planning), "but it just misses being central to the academic purpose of the institution."

At the U of T Computing Services, a budget cut of \$330,000 has resulted in the layoff of 11 employees — representing a vertical slice from managers and supervisors to programmers and clerks. The UTCS staff complement, now totalling about 110, had already been reduced by 11 during last summer's hiring freeze.

In the Faculty of Arts and Science, small language departments have been warned by Dean Robin Armstrong that some of their number might eventually "vanish" from the faculty. "In principle,

discarded specialisations might be left to expire with the retirement of the faculty members attached to them," says an arts and science planning statement, "but there is no guarantee that retirements will happen at the right rate or in the right pattern ... Some tensions are therefore to be expected."

Languages outside the mainstream are not the only academic species facing imminent extinction. At least two of the faculty's seven science departments are in the "absurd situation" of having no money to update teaching equipment. A third department is in the comparatively fortunate position of having 24.9 per cent of the equipment purchasing power it had in 1972-73.

Things are bad, and there's every likelihood they're going to get worse. For one thing, U of T's operating grant from the provincial government will only go up by 6.3 per cent, while the average increase for Ontario universities is 7.5 per cent. The reason is that enrolment at U of T has increased less than it has at most of the other universities; and enrolment happens to be the active ingredient in the funding formula.

There's even a possibility that Ontario treasurer Frank Miller will roll back that already disappointing increase now that the federal government has lowered the 1983-84 transfer payment for education by \$102 million.

To limit cuts in essential services and offset complement reductions, the presidents of three key U of T organizations proposed that an emergency fundraising campaign be launched. Professor Harvey Dyck of the faculty association, Michael Jackel of the staff association, and Tim Van Wart of the Students' Administrative Council have urged President James Ham to take action as quickly as possible.

The President responded by endorsing an internal fundraising initiative. Representatives of the three groups immediately began detailing a concrete proposal with a view to getting the drive under way in late May or early June. Professor Dyck is optimistic the internal campaign could raise a million dollars and serve as an appropriate launching pad for an external appeal.



To mark Northrop Frye's 70th birthday, five colleagues at Victoria invited scholars all over North America to contribute to Centre and Labyrinth: Essays in Honour of Northrop Frye, published by U of T Press in association with Victoria University. Here in Burwash Hall, four of the five present a copy. Professors Eleanor Cook, Chaviva Hosek, Julian Patrick and Patricia Parker flank Professor Frye and Judy Williams, editor at the Press. The fifth, Jay Macpherson, is on sabbatical.

MEDICINE PUBLISHES LAYMEN'S JOURNAL

THE PUBLIC'S INSATIABLE APPETITE for information on medical developments has sparked an explosion of "health" articles in the popular press. The result, however, is not necessarily a better informed readership. Conflicting accounts cause confusion and sensationalized reporting can be needlessly alarming.

To help people separate fact from fiction, confirmed results from unfounded fears and biased hopes, the Faculty of Medicine has introduced *Health News*, a publication offering up-to-date, reliable health information. Topics covered will range from birth control pills to tennis elbow, from obesity to jogging and infertility. Every article must be approved by an advisory board of medical researchers.

The first issue of *Health News* discusses the role of dietary fibre (roughage) in the body, advances in treating heart attacks and a suspected connection between Reye's Syndrome and acetylsalicylic acid (ASA).

A rare life-threatening illness that afflicts otherwise healthy children aged six months to 18 years when they seem to be making a normal recovery from a viral infection, particularly flu or chicken pox, Reye's Syndrome can permanently damage the liver, the brain, and many other organs and has a 20 per cent death rate. Various studies show that children who develop Reye's Syndrome are likely to have taken ASA to reduce fever. The Canadian Pediatrics Society and the American Academy of Pediatrics have advised parents and doctors to exercise great caution in giving ASA to children for the symptomatic relief of childhood fevers until the relationship with Reye's Syndrome is clarified. *Health News* recommends the time tested treatment of fluids, bed rest and tepid sponging.

Annual subscriptions (six issues) of

Health News are available for \$9 from the Faculty of Medicine, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A8.

WILLIAM SAYWELL TO SIMON FRASER

FORMER INNIS COLLEGE PRINCIPAL William Saywell, 46, has been appointed president of Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., for a five-year term beginning Sept. 1.

Before being offered the job, he spent two days touring the SFU campus and talking to a whole range of deans, directors, students, staff and faculty — all of whom reported back to the search committee. Then three search committee members came to U of T where they quizzed a wide variety of Saywell's associates.

"The process was so thorough, I can go there with a sense that I was the person they really wanted, because they certainly had a good look at me."

A specialist in 20th century Chinese history, he began teaching in U of T's Department of East Asian Studies in 1961 and served as departmental chairman from 1971 to 1976 when he became principal of Innis. In 1979, he was appointed vice-provost — the one who delivers the bad news on budget cuts to the chief librarian and the deans of arts and science and the graduate school.

The situation in B.C. — where funding cuts to higher education are just beginning — is not nearly as critical as in Ontario where universities have suffered a decade of shrinking resources. Also, B.C. only has three universities to split the take, compared to Ontario's 15. Just 17 years old, SFU has about 11,000 full-time equivalent students and 18,000 alumni, the largest chapter being in Hong Kong.

Search committee chairman Fred Moonen, a vice-president at MacMillan Bloedel, said Saywell was chosen for his vision of the university, his proven record as an administrator, his relative youth, and his ability to represent the institution to government and the community.

"My one reservation," said Moonen, "is that Bill shows appalling lack of judgement in thinking the Toronto Blue Jays are going to win the pennant."

CECIL YIP HEADS FACULTY ASSOCIATION

A DIABETES RESEARCHER AT THE BANTING and Best Department of Medical Research has been acclaimed president of the U of T Faculty Association for 1983-84. Professor Cecil Yip sees UTFA as an organization that has evolved and matured over the seven years since it signed the *Memorandum of Agreement* with the University administration. Once exclusively concerned with salaries and benefits, the association was mollified by last year's arbitrated settlement which incorporated a catch-up component giving faculty and librarians an 18 per cent increase by the end of the year.

Now UTFA has broadened its concerns — joining with students, staff, alumni and even with the administration to organize a series of symposia on lobbying, alternative sources of funding and the need to foster productive links between the University and high technology industries. As the association heads into another year, the biggest issue continues to be underfunding.

Cecil Yip would never have taken on the UTFA presidency were it not for his willingness to delegate. Juggling the dual responsibilities of association work and a large, active research project will mean relying on capable individuals in both groups to hold the fort when necessary.

His research is directed to an understanding of how insulin functions on the cell surface — how it binds with the cell. By determining the shape and fit of the receptor portion of the cell surface, Yip hopes eventually to make a synthetic compound that could mimic insulin by fitting the required configuration. This compound would not be subject to natural degradation and would be taken orally by diabetics now dependent on insulin injections.

"Basically, I'm not a politician; I'm a scientist," he says. "But I see the role of University faculty extending beyond individual pursuits."

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MEETINGS

U of T Alumni Association.

Tuesday, May 17.

Annual meeting. Order of business: annual report, appointment of auditors, election of officers, other matters. Please note that alumni must submit items for the agenda to the secretary by Monday, May 16. East Common Room, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs; 978-2365.

Woodsworth College Alumni Association.

Monday, June 6.

Annual meeting and buffet supper. Lounge, Woodsworth College. 6.30 p.m.

Information: Woodsworth College; 978-5340.

Library Science Alumni Association.

Sunday, June 19.

Annual meeting will be held during Canadian Library Association conference. Marlborough Inn, Winnipeg, 5 p.m., signs giving room will be posted at CLA meeting.

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

Royal Conservatory of Music Summer School.

May 30 to Aug. 12.

Program includes master classes, workshops, pedagogy, elementary education, theory courses, private instruction in all instruments and special events. Summer School book containing details available free.

Information: Summer School, Royal Conservatory of Music; 978-4468 or 978-3797.

Listings were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in case of changes. Letters should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

June Institute.

June 6 to 10.

Department of Astronomy and David Dunlap Observatory 17th annual series of lectures on topics related to recent developments in astronomy and astrophysics. This year's institute will be a workshop "MK Spectral Classification: Criteria and Applications" of interest to scientists working in the fields of stellar astronomy, instrumentation and automation. Those whose interests lie in these fields are invited to attend. There will be participants from Europe, Japan and South America as well as from North America.

Information: Prof. Robert F. Garrison, Department of Astronomy; 978-4833.

Stratford Summer Seminars.

Aug. 8 to 13.

Aug. 15 to 20.

Aug. 22 to 27.

Six-day program in Stratford, includes six plays, academic papers, seminars and workshops with members of the festival staff and company.

Information: Stratford Summer Seminars, Scarborough College, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, M1C 1A4; 284-3185.

CONCERTS

Sounds of Summer.

Royal Conservatory of Music summer school 1983 will present 23 concerts by guest artists, faculty and students, June 1 to July 30, in Walter Hall of the Edward Johnson Building including:

Wednesday, June 1.

Program of Lieder: Martha Collins, soprano; James McLean, tenor; Greta Kraus, piano. 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 9.

Nexus. 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 16.

Russell Hartenberger and friends, percussion. 8 p.m.

Friday, June 24.

Baroque student performance. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, July 5.

Kendall Taylor, piano. 8 p.m.

Thursdays, July 7 and 14.

York Winds with Marc Widner, piano (July 7); Douglas Bodle, harpsichord (July 14). 8 p.m.

Fridays, July 8 and 15.

Viennese operetta (July 8); operetta and musical comedy (July 15); Barbara Collier, soprano; Glyn Evans, tenor; John Coveart, piano. 8 p.m.

Friday, July 22.

Anagnoson and Kinton, piano duo. 8 p.m.

Thursday, July 28.

Choral concert by summer school choir, conductor Margaret Hillis. 8 p.m.

Friday, July 29.

Chamber music with Royal Conservatory students. 5 p.m. Please note: to be held in Royal Conservatory Concert Hall.

Saturday, July 30.

Opera workshop performance. 2 p.m.

Tickets for some concerts are \$5, students and senior citizens \$2; for others \$2, students and senior citizens \$1; some concerts free.

Information and complete list of concerts: Royal Conservatory of Music, 273 Bloor St. W.; 978-3771 or 978-4468.

EXHIBITIONS

Hart House.

To June 30.

Prints and Plates, 23 Quebec Printmakers — The Lavalin Collection.

July 7 to Aug. 18.

Selections from Hart House permanent collection.

Sept. 6 to 29.

Suzanne Tevlin, paintings (west gallery); Miho Sawada, drawings and constructions (east gallery).

Justina M. Barnicke Gallery hours:

Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Erindale College.

May 21 to June 10.

Nancy Hazelgrove, artist-in-residence, Erindale; paintings, prints and works on paper.

June 14 to July 1.

John Gregg, paintings; opening reception June 14, information 828-5214.

July 5 to 29.

Toronto Photographers' Workshop, group exhibition; opening reception July 5, information 828-5214.

Aug. 1 to 31.

Erindale Permanent Collection, paintings, prints and photographs.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.;

Scarborough College.

July 4 to Aug. 12.

Karena Massengill, installation.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

MISCELLANY

Campus Tours.

Wednesday, June 1 to Friday, Sept. 2.

Walking tours of the St. George campus will be given week-days during June, July and August at 10.30 a.m., 12.30 and 2.30 p.m. from the Map Room, Hart House. Student guides give hour-long tours in English, French, German or Spanish. Special tours are available for groups, please make arrangements in advance.

Information: Public Relations Office, 978-2105; after June 1, Campus Tours, Hart House, 978-5000.

Spring Convocation.

Friday, June 3.

Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, June 6.

Graduate degrees. 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 7.

Social Work, Management Studies, Education graduate degrees. 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 8.

Scarborough College. 10.30 a.m.

Engineering, honorary graduand Prof. N.R. Morgenstern. 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 9.

Medicine, Physical and Health Education, honorary graduand Dr. R.C. Dickson. 2.30 p.m.

Friday, June 10.

Music, Education (primary junior, junior intermediate). 10.30 a.m.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Education (intermediate senior), Forestry. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, June 13.

Erindale College. 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 14.

Victoria College, Woodsworth College, honorary graduand Margaret Atwood. 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 15.

University College, Bachelor of Commerce (excepting students who have opted to graduate with their college group and students from Erindale College). 10.30 a.m.

Innis College, New College, Trinity College, honorary graduand William B. Harris. 2.30 p.m.

Friday, June 17.

Law, St. Michael's College, honorary graduand Prof. John Willis. 2.30 p.m.

Woodsworth College Spring Reunion.

Friday, June 3.

Prof. Sheila Campbell, curator of the Malcove Collection, will give a lecture on the collection. Carr Hall, St.

Michael's College. 7 p.m. Reception to follow in Common Room, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.

Information: Woodsworth College, 978-5340.

Spring Reunion.

Saturday, June 4.

Honoured years: 1913, 1923, 1933, 1943 and 1958.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2366.

Erindale Ten-Year Reunion.

Saturday, June 4.

In the afternoon at Erindale, dedication of Spigel Hall. In the evening, 10-year reunion party at 8 p.m. at Principal's House, class of '73 invites classes of '72 and '74 to join this get-together. Tickets \$5.

Information and reservations: Alumni Office, Erindale College; 828-5214.

Artfest 83.

Saturday, June 11 and Sunday, June 12.

Annual exhibition and sale of arts and crafts and antiques at Erindale College, musical entertainment, light refreshments available. On the campus at Erindale from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

Admission \$2.50, youths (15-17) and senior citizens \$1, children free. All tickets good for re-entry; ticket holders eligible for draw prize — Jacuzzi barbecue.

Information, 828-5214.

Young Alumni Association.

Summer.

Listing of YAA's summer events available from Glenna Sims at Alumni House.

Information, 978-8990.

YAA reminds all alumni that disabled students need assistance with reading, note taking, errands, research and other similar services as well as help to and from classes. If you are interested in volunteering your time or if you could benefit from this service please get in touch with the co-ordinator, Eileen Barbeau.

Information: Services for Disabled, 978-3011.

Football.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

Blues vs Windsor.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

Blues vs Western.

Both games in Varsity Stadium. 2 p.m.

Information and ticket prices: Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-3443 or 978-3437.

Focus on Research Alumni College Day Friday, June 3

Research at U of T will be the theme of Alumni College Day 1983. There will be two sessions, each with an hour's talk followed by open discussion.

"Dictionaries, Doctors and Dollars" is the title of the morning session when Prof. R.C. Brown, associate dean — humanities of the School of Graduate Studies, will describe research in the humanities. Prof. Brown's field is Canadian history.

"Faculty of Medicine, Present and Future" is the title of the afternoon session with Dr. Edward Llewellyn Thomas, associate dean — undergraduate affairs of the Faculty of Medicine, who will outline research in the faculty. Dr. Llewellyn Thomas's discipline is biomedical engineering.

Sessions will be held in the Media Room of University College; the morning session will begin at 10 a.m., the afternoon at 2 p.m. The fee of \$10 per person includes coffee breaks and luncheon. Registration must be received by Tuesday, May 31.

Registration forms and information are available from Bill Gleberzon, Department of Alumni Affairs, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1; (416) 978-8991.

THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 21

The winning entry for The Graduate Test No. 19 in the Jan./Feb. issue came from Dr. and Mrs. Peter Cameron of London, Ont. A copy of the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* has been mailed. There were 383 entries.

For Test No. 21 the University of Toronto Press has generously provided *George Heriot: Postmaster Painter of the Canadas* by Gerald Finley. Heriot (1759-1839), Scottish gentleman and adventurer, is presented in this combination of biography and art history which also gives a picture of life in the British North America of his time.

Entries must be postmarked on or before June 30. We will be able to announce the winner in the Sept./Oct. issue along with the winner of Test No. 20. After that there will, however, be a delay of one issue in the announcement of winners.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

ACROSS

1. Aspect of datum about end of course (5)
4. It stops a swallow returning (4)
6. A gem is nothing to a friend (4)
10. One tuna wiggled from part of car (7)
11. Forty-nine grand held by straight-laced traveller (7)

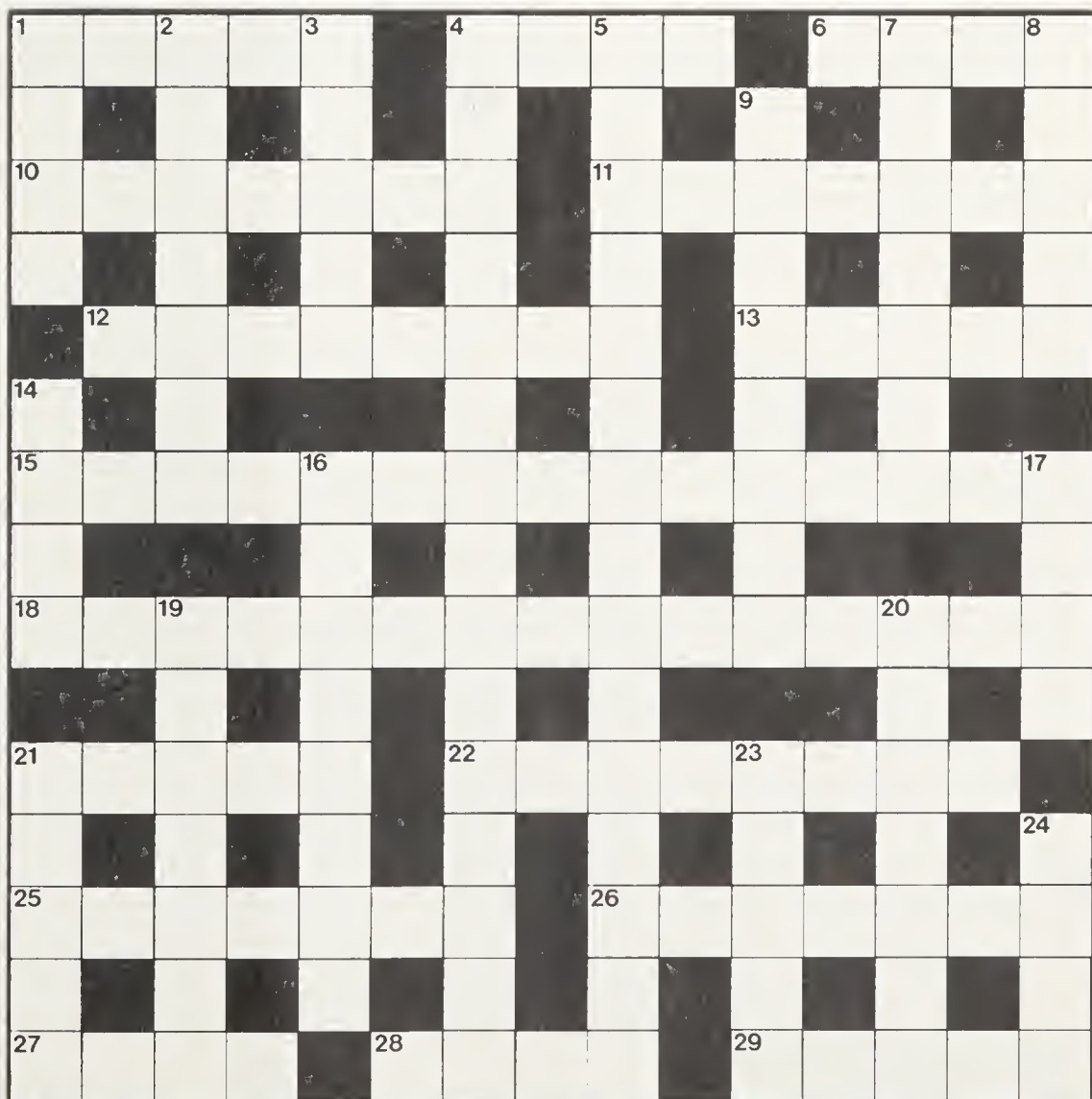
Solution to The Graduate Test No. 20

S	W	A	L	L	O	W	S				D	A	T	A
A	B	A	H	B							M		B	
B	A	S	E	B	R	I	B	E	S		R	A	P	S
I	O	O	T		S					U	T		I	
N	O	R		R	Y	E				T	E	N	S	I
E	B	A	C		D	I								T
	M	E	E	T	S	O	N	E	S	M	A	T	C	H
C	N	O		R	A		A		E					E
A	N	T	H	R	O	P	O	L	O	G	I	S	T	
R			I		U		I							U
D	O	R	M	E	R	S		N	U	N		T	O	N
I	A		S		C		T	A		O				U
N	O	N	A		B	L	O	O	D	B	A	N	K	S
A	G				E		W		L	E				E
L	E	E	K								U	N	V	E
														S

12. Dancer is confused about Al's schedule (8)
13. Your help is returned in journal (5)
15. Invited ten; sent a collage as a result of being absent-minded (15)
18. Ability to draw pints of ale: fellow's with it! (15)
21. The point in Lent? Certainly not! (5)
22. Dignified peer caught in round of curling (8)
25. Hide on south-eastern Mediterranean island (7)
26. Everything to distribute if returning inside (3,2,2)
27. States as removed from analyses (4)
28. Support one in the pen (4)
29. The Spanish and the French point to her (5)
3. Not those unfinished dissertations (5)
4. Energetically keeping time for a flatfoot's duty (8,3,4)
5. Congressional, perhaps, but certainly not acceptable in the House of Commons (15)
7. Carry what's left to grow old (7)
8. Not even referee is within lefty's limits (5)
9. Transformation begun: old club (8)
14. Song told a fib (4)
16. Tie holds game up at the same time (8)
17. Eats us up — an afterthought (4)
19. Span placed in any confusion (7)
20. Paying attention to the man with an edition three-quarters full (7)
21. Is Toronto Symphony after loud weapons? (5)
23. Twisted bugle played at this battle? (5)
24. Crazy get-up is a knock out (4)

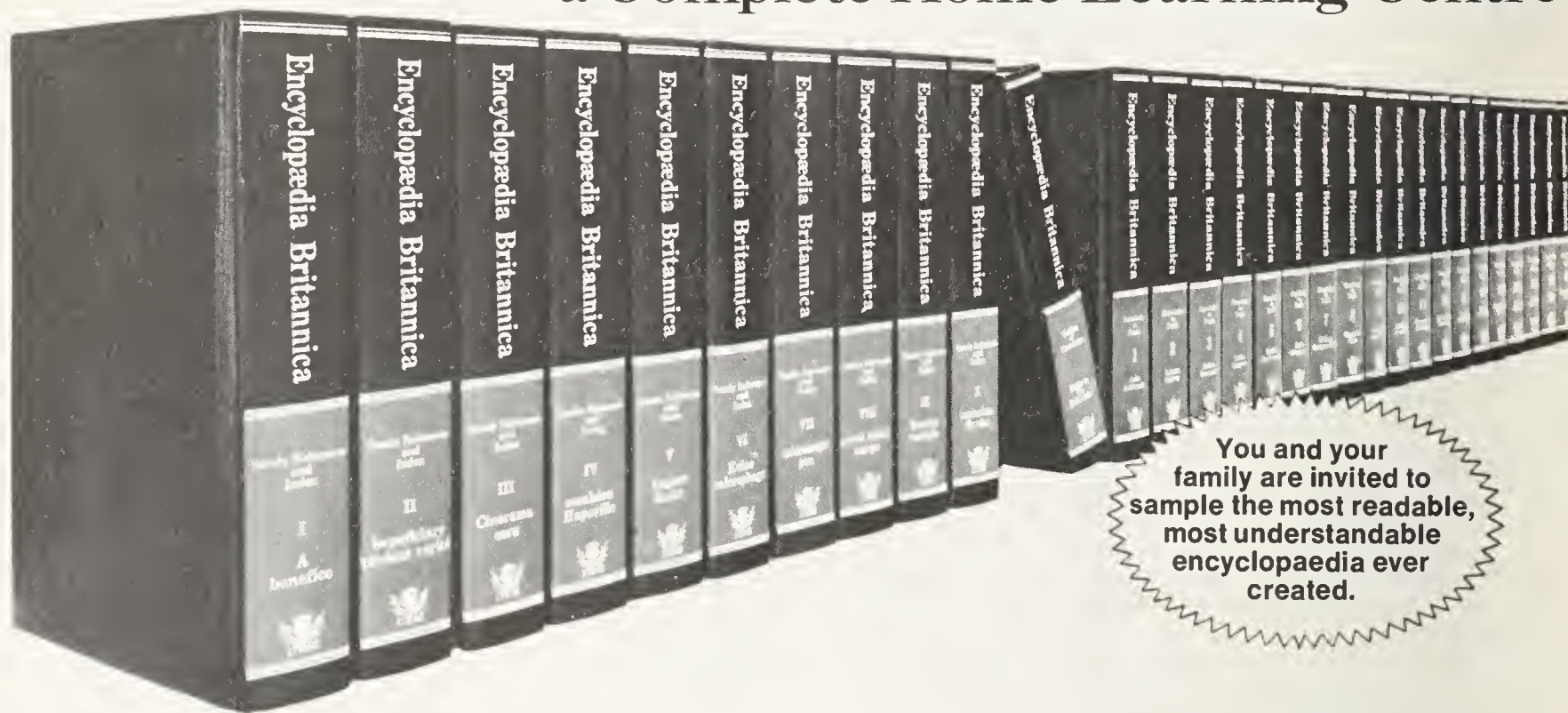
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1. Lot from off a television (4)
2. Is able to say good-bye as it's sung but not acted (7)



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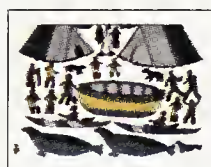
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